THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 13-3 (55-37). LONDON: Friday, fair. Temp. 12-8 (54-32). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Friday, variable, with rain. Temp. 17-8 (63-46). FRANKFURT: Friday, showers. Temp. 15-9 (59-48). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 27-14 (81-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 18

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria ..... 5.50 Din. Austria ..... 17 S. Bahrain ..... 0.650 Din. Belgium ..... 33 B.Fr. Canada ..... C.$ 1.10 Cyprus ..... 400 Mils Denmark ..... 6.00 D.Kr. Egypt ..... 90 P. Finland ..... 5.00 F.M. France ..... 4.50 F. Germany ..... 2.00 D.M. Great Britain ..... 35 P. Greece ..... 45 Drs. Iran ..... 135 Rials Israel ..... I.S. 22.00 Italy ..... 1000 Lire Jordan ..... 450 Fils Kenya ..... Sha. 16.00 Kuwait ..... 500 Fils Lebanon ..... 2.2.50 Libya ..... L.Din. 0.35 Luxembourg ..... 33 L.Fr. Madeira ..... 50 Esc. Malta ..... 35 Cents Morocco ..... 5.50 Dh. Netherlands ..... 2.25 Fl. Nigeria ..... 100 K. Norway ..... 5.00 N.Kr. Oman ..... 0.700 Rials Portugal ..... 45 Esc. Qatar ..... 6.50 Rials Rep. of Ireland ..... 50 P. Saudi Arabia ..... 6.00 Rials Spain ..... 80 Pes. Sweden ..... 5.00 S.Kr. Switzerland ..... 1.90 S.Fr. Tunisia ..... 0.500 Din Turkey ..... T.L. 150.00 U.A.E. ..... 6.50 Dirh U.S. Mil. (Eur.) ..... $0.85 Yugoslavia ..... 35 D.

No. 30,858 *** PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1982 Established 1887

Britain and Argentina Accept Offer From UN as Framework for Talks

But Thatcher Rejects Truce Without Troop Withdrawal

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday Britain accepted ideas put forward by the United Nations secretary-general as a framework to build more specific peace proposals to end the Falklands conflict with Argentina.

But she told Parliament there could be no cease-fire in the South Atlantic without Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands, seized April 2.

At the United Nations, Jorge Hugo Herrera Vegas, third-ranking officer of the Argentine mission, said his country accepted a UN mediation role to end the fighting.

Mr. Thatcher's statement reflected the belief in government circles that Argentina was playing for time rather than seeking a compromise.

Despite her assertion that military action would continue, there were no fresh reports of combat from the South Atlantic Thursday. She was not asked to explain the lull in fighting.

The peace plan was advanced by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, whose country also was involved in a separate peace initiative jointly with the United States.

After meeting the British Ambassador at the United Nations Thursday, he said, "I have positive reactions from the two sides and now I have to go to work into the details of these positive reactions."

Replying to Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, the Argentine government said it accepted the intent of the proposals and was ready to "discuss details."

Argentina left vague whether it would agree to withdraw its forces from the Falkland Islands at the same time Britain withdraws its task force from the 200-mile (320-kilometer) war zone around the archipelago.

UN Administration

A highly placed diplomatic source at the United Nations said the Pérez de Cuellar plan calls for an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of Argentine troops, withdrawal of the British fleet enforcing a 200-mile blockade of the Falklands, a beginning of negotiations, suspension of economic sanctions against Argentina and UN administration of the islands during peace talks.

Mrs. Thatcher said, "It may well be likely that the Argentines are concentrating on a cease-fire without withdrawal. That would be a very evident ploy to keep possession of their ill-gotten gains, and we are right to be very, very wary of it."

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons that Argentina must accept the whole of the UN Security Council's mandatory Resolution 502 "and there can be no cease-fire unless accompanied by withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised."

She said the ideas put by Mr. Pérez de Cuellar to British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in New York last weekend, were very much a framework. There were no details and no timetable was attached.

"But they do in fact link cessation of hostilities with withdrawal as you would expect in view of the Security Council resolution," she said.

The Associated Press

UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, left, and Argentine Ambassador Eduardo A. Roca at the Security Council.

"Beyond that I'm afraid there is no timing or no practical arrangements and they really are a basis for discussion."

Britain said Thursday that Argentina had frustrated a separate diplomatic attempt by Peru to secure a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis.

Mr. Pym issued a statement saying, "Had they genuinely wanted peace they would have accepted the latest proposal put to them and we could have had a cease-fire in place by 5 p.m. tomorrow."

A Foreign Office spokesman made clear that Mr. Pym's statement referred to the plan promoted by Peruvian President Fernando Belaúnde Terry last weekend, refined by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and then submitted to London. Details of the proposals have not been made public.

Mrs. Thatcher made clear there would be no let-up in military activities while the diplomatic process was going on. "We must continue with our military activities," she said. "It would be too easy to say no military activities during negotiations, and what would happen?

"We should be hamstrung. The people would still remain under the heel of the invader, while the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Argentines To Insist on Sovereignty

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said Thursday that Argentina was open to negotiations but that it would not drop its demand that Britain recognize Argentine sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

His comments came as reports from New York and London said that Argentina and Britain had agreed to a six-point United Nations proposal as a framework for peace.

Asked what Argentina's conditions were for withdrawing its troops from the islands, which are known here as the Malvinas, Mr. Frugoli told reporters:

Cessation of Hostilities

"Argentina has clearly stated that its sovereignty over the Malvinas should be recognized as such. It is open to any diplomatic negotiations as long as they do not affect its honor and legitimate rights."

Argentine government sources said earlier Thursday that Buenos Aires wants a cessation of hostilities with Britain, including the lifting of economic sanctions, before negotiations begin.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry said Wednesday night that it would accept the intervention of UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar or the UN Security Council to negotiate a settlement to the dispute.

Mr. Frugoli said Argentina was having practically no problem in supplying its troops on the Falklands despite a British air and sea blockade and two bombing raids on island landing strips. He did not say how supplies were reaching the archipelago.

Mr. Frugoli also indicated that Argentine forces were ready, if necessary, to fight inside or outside the 200-mile (320-kilometer) war zone around the islands.

But he said no fighting was under way "at this moment." The last reported combat occurred Tuesday when the British destroyer Sheffield was hit by a missile, and a British Harrier jump-jet was shot down during a bombing run on the islands' airstrips.

Contradicting British claims, Mr. Frugoli said the landing strips remained "totally operational."

Meanwhile, Argentine Navy ships and planes continued Thursday to comb the stormy South Atlantic for survivors of the cruiser General Belgrano, which was sunk Sunday by a torpedo from a British submarine.

Naval sources estimated that more than 800 crewmen had been rescued. The Belgrano had a crew capacity of 1,042, but reportedly often carried fewer men. The sources said it took more than an hour for the vessel to sink.

A 14.6-percent devaluation of the peso and a 30-percent rise in gasoline prices took effect Thursday as part of Economy Minister Roberto Alemann's emergency measures to stabilize the nation. Argentina faced serious economic difficulties — including a 150-percent annual inflation rate — even before the costly war.

The devaluation was intended to discourage businesses and individuals from exchanging the peso for foreign currency, which can be sent out of the country.

Mr. Alemann also announced a 7.1-percent tax on key exports to help finance the war effort.

Foreign banking sources said that Mr. Alemann will allow some exceptions to a freeze on Argentine payments to residents in Britain. The sources said Argentina must make payments on certain loans, possibly large syndicated loans, to avoid being declared in default by Britain.

United Press International

The commander of the General Belgrano, the Argentine cruiser sunk by Britain, leaving a plane at Bahia Blanca naval base as the cruiser's vice commander is hugged by the naval base commander.

U.S. Said to Issue Guidelines Tying Foreign Aid to Security Interests

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration has decided that U.S. foreign aid will be channeled primarily to countries that directly benefit U.S. security interests, according to diplomats in Western Europe and Africa who have seen a classified document giving policy guidelines on development aid.

"It sets out an explicit rationale for spending aid money as a lever for advancing U.S. defense policies," a U.S. diplomat said, adding: "It is the death knell of the liberal notions from the 1960s about world economic development as an end in itself."

Crystallizing many Reagan administration attitudes about how to promote Third World stability, the document — and the policy thrust behind it — will be a source of disagreement at the seven-nation economic summit next month. France, host for the Versailles summit, wants to press the United States to commit more resources to long-term, multilateral development efforts, French sources said.

The U.S. document, dispatched last month over the signature of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., was drafted in the office of James L. Buckley, undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology, the sources said. It provides policy guidance to embassies in examining programs and countries that are candidates for U.S. aid.

The new guidelines, in order of priority, list eight possible justifications for extending financial help. In the top categories are countries where aid can directly advance U.S. strategic aims or where the United States can obtain military facilities.

There is only one mention of aid in terms of international solidarity or the broad purpose of general economic growth for its own sake, and this solitary reference is in the bottom-priority, catchall category, the sources said.

The new approach rests on the idea that military aid, not economic assistance, has a better chance of maintaining stability in areas where the United States has a strategic stake. Throughout the 1960s and for most of the 1970s, economic development was generally viewed in Washington as a substitute for many security programs.

The new document says aid should have direct political and usually military purposes.

"In effect, it says that, if Morocco or some other developing country is having security problems, better tanks and other military hardware, even if it is expensive to buy and maintain, will be more useful for stability than more aid to balance the budget, feed more people or modernize the economy," a diplomat said. Morocco is one country whose expanding military cooperation with the United States will certainly improve its credentials as a U.S. aid recipient.

The big losers probably will be African and Asian countries that have little strategic interest for the United States. "In other words, basket cases need not apply any longer," a U.S. diplomat said.

The momentum within the State Department for a candid, hard-nosed approach to aid came from the office of Mr. Buckley, a former U.S. senator with solid conservative credentials, whose influence in the State Department extends beyond his direct responsibilities for coordinating diplomacy and military assistance.

Diplomats from several U.S. embassies in Western Europe and Africa agreed to discuss the document in general terms, but they declined to provide the text — which is classified confidential — or to be identified. A State Department spokeswoman, who acknowledged the cable's existence, confirmed a policy shift in U.S. aid thinking to restore "strategic focus" to assistance programs. Mr. Haig, in a message to Congress on March 2, outlined policy goals that are spelled out bluntly in the cable, which provided instructions on how to implement the new approach starting in fiscal year 1984.

Several diplomats noted that the document contains few surprises in the light of recent U.S. aid decisions. Despite some congressional resistance, the Reagan administration has moved to reduce its financing of development-oriented multilateral aid bodies and to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

UPI

James L. Buckley

Polish Protests Bode Ill for Policy of 'Accord'

Depth of Unrest, Regime's Failures Underscored

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The anti-government demonstrations of recent days indicate that time is running out for Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's proclaimed policy of reaching a "national accord."

The protests, which turned violent Monday when police charged marchers in Warsaw and a dozen other cities, underscored both the depth of popular support for the suspended Solidarity labor union and the depth of opposition to martial law.

Wednesday, with the controlled press variously condemning the demonstrations as the work of hooligans, misguided youths or Western-inspired subversives, it became clear that nearly five months of strict military rule have not stabilized the country.

Quite the contrary — the military rule to some degree has exacerbated its considerable problems by making the gap between the rulers and the ruled, which lies at the heart of the Polish agony, that much greater.

A Kind of Shield

Insofar as can be determined from public utterances and private conversations, the thinking of the military men and their civilian advisers who consolidated power on Dec. 13 was that martial law would serve as a kind of shield.

Their plan was to hold a lid on volatile political developments in hopes that the moribund economy would revive somewhat with an injection of discipline and reform, enough to turn the population to thoughts of bread instead of "anarchistic" democracy.

In the meantime, some of them argued, a sort of tamed Solidarity might be revived to channel the anger of the working class and a modus vivendi could be worked out with the Roman Catholic Church to gain a semblance of legitimacy.

It has not worked that way. The economic reforms have been partial and piecemeal and, from the average worker's point of view, are associated mainly with whopping price in-

NEWS ANALYSIS

creases, which have only fueled discontent. While Finance Ministry officials can produce "optimistic" statistics to show some improvement — actually a less rapid decline — no objective economist believes that, even with the best of luck, the economy could right itself within five years.

Politically, the government has made no move to accommodate or even recognize the aspirations of many of the people for a more open and just society. While officials occasionally spoke of the need for continuing the "renewal," as political reform was called, their actions contradicted their words.

Perhaps the single most significant event was the dissolution of the independent-minded Journalists' Association and the attempt to replace it with a more pliant substitute, an attempt that has so far not succeeded because too few journalists have signed on.

Gen. Jaruzelski has met twice with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, but neither meeting produced an agreement on what to do next, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The Associated Press

A demonstrator in Gdansk replacing the red Communist flag with a Polish flag.

Living in San Salvador: Textures of Violence

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — It is easy enough to tell the visitors from the residents here. The visitors are the ones who jump when a car backfires. The residents are the ones who neither flinch nor miss a conversational beat when a bomb goes off.

To say that violence — or the threat of violence — is a fact of life in San Salvador is to understate the case. It is an omnipresent force, the background music against which daily life is played out. Only its most gruesome excesses are noticed anymore.

At least part of the daily toll of the war on civilians comes with breakfast in each day's newspapers, in little one-column photographs with brief captions that begin: "Decapitado," "Ultimado," "Victima" or "Desaparecido."

An outsider can find irony everywhere: in the salsa-style advertising jingle for the premium local beer that urges Salvadorans to "live your life moment to moment," or in the name of a popular eatery, Pizza Boom.

There has been little talk of the violence in recent weeks, however, partly because it has fallen off sharply in San Salvador since the elections last month, and partly because attention has been riveted on the machinations involved in forming the new government.

Daily Death Toll, Anti-Guerrilla Ads Inure City's Residents to Distant War

The new constituent assembly has spent countless hours debating points of order and points of law, using euphemisms such as "lack of order" for the country's problems and "stabilization" and "normalization" for its goals.

War Far Away

For the moment, the war is far away, both physically and mentally — in Morazán province, where the armed forces began a major offensive against the guerrillas about a week ago. Access to the area by reporters is extremely limited, and while everyone knows people are being killed, no one is certain how many or who they are.

There is a distinct difference in the texture of the violence by the extreme left and that of the extreme right.

The left, for the most part, conducts its violence against property. Pipes and wires are ruptured and cut, leaving whole towns without water, electricity or telephones for weeks at a time. Travelers are stopped on the highways and assessed "war taxes" to support the revolution. This makes people angry.

The extreme right, for the most part, conducts its violence against people. Its agents, Western officials assert, have improved their behavior, but the officials acknowledge that far-rightists still conduct fatal forays against those who are suspected guerrillas or guerrilla sympathizers, or who may become either. This makes people terrified.

The armed forces recently introduced a new weapon into their arsenal against the guerrillas: radio and newspaper advertisements aimed at promoting the idea that since the overwhelming turnout in the election March 28, the guerrillas have been isolated from the people.

"You deceive yourselves, saying you are fighting for the people," the advertisements say. "Burning buses? Destroying telephones? Dynamiting bridges? Leaving whole towns without light? Your brothers without work or water?"

"This is not fighting — it is destroying your people," they go on, over a photograph of voters lined up at a polling place. "On the contrary, the people you say you are fighting for rejected you."

In a place so divided, perhaps it is not surprising that even the aid organizations are factionalized. There is, for example, the Green Cross, El Salvador's voluntary war assistance organization. Or rather, there are two Green Crosses — one with yellow uniforms, headed by a person with ties to the military, and one with white uniforms, which is more independent. They go into areas of fighting and try to care for the wounded.

The risk is not just in battle. A few weeks ago, a Green Cross worker of the white faction was shot between the eyes by a death squad while he rested in a dormitory at the Green Cross headquarters.

Some of his friends accused the yellow Green Cross. Others said the extreme right was taking revenge for his having helped a guerrilla in a recent battle. Still others thought it was a case of mistaken identity. As with many slayings in El Salvador, no one knows for sure.

He was taken to his grave by a phalanx of 120 Green Cross workers in Santa Anita, with his family in the lead. Along the way, his father bumped into an old friend, who commented: "Oh, there's a funeral. That's sad."

"Yes," the father replied without emotion. "It's for my son."

"You don't say!" the first man replied with alarming casualness, and, with a nodding of heads, they walked on.

INSIDE

Vietnam Workers

Izvestia has finally responded to suggestions "in the bourgeois press" that Vietnamese laborers are being brought in as part of a plan to work off Vietnam's debt. Page 6.

Chemical Reaction

Five experts in chemical warfare, discounting evidence that the Russians are ahead of the United States in stockpiling chemical weapons, said the Reagan administration's push to build new nerve-gas weapons could threaten plans to build up conventional forces in Europe. Page 3.

Luxury Products

A supplement on French luxury products appears on Pages 7S-11S.

White House, Senate Republicans Reach a Compromise on Budget

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House and Senate Republican leaders have reached agreement on a compromise budget, but the draft drew sharp attacks Thursday from Democratic leaders who charged that it would burt the poor.

The plan, worked out Wednesday just hours after the Senate Budget Committee had unanimously rejected President Reagan's original budget, would leave untouched the tax cuts passed last year, make minor reductions in military spending, and reduce deficits over the next three years through a freeze on domestic spending and $40 billion in unspecified savings in Social Security.

It was tentatively adopted Wednesday by the Budget Committee on an 11-to-9 vote that followed party lines.

On Thursday, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, charged that the proposal mandates "walloping defense expenditures and fails to correct the inequities and excesses" of last year's tax cuts.

"At the same time it proposes deep cuts in Social Security and other vital programs," the House speaker added.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, condemned the proposal for "mortgaging the economic future of the elderly to finance the economic folly" of President Reagan's tax cuts.

The new proposal was negotiated at the Capitol shortly after the 20-to-0 committee vote rejecting the Reagan budget. It was presented to the committee by Chairman Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, who told the panel that the president would back the proposal.

U.S. stock and bond prices surged in response to the progress in budget talks. Page 13.

In New York, prices surged on the stock and bond markets in response to the progress on the budget. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.75 points to close at 863.20 in heavy trading. [Page 13].

David A. Stockman, Mr. Reagan's budget director, helped fashion the compromise. He said, "It's a good start. And if we can get it all implemented, it will be a good first step" toward economic recovery.

The plan, which is to go before the full Senate later this month, calls for $77 billion in deficit reductions for fiscal 1983, including $20 billion in tax increases, leaving a projected deficit of $105 billion for next year. With $414 billion in tax increases and spending cuts over three years, it would reduce the deficit to $42 billion by 1985.

By contrast, congressional budget experts say that Mr. Reagan's own budget would produce a deficit of $132 billion next year, even if Congress approved all of the president's controversial proposals for spending cutbacks. Congress has indicated clearly that it would not.

The plan includes a one-year pay freeze for most military and civilian government employees. For civilian government employees, a pay increase of 4 percent would be allowed in the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years.

Mr. Reagan's big military buildup would be cut by $5 billion next year, for a total of $22 billion over three years.

Benefit entitlement programs other than Social Security would be cut by $33 billion over three years, starting with a $7-billion cut next year. As worked out by Mr. Stockman and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, in a meeting with Sen. Domenici and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the plan would raise taxes by $95 billion through 1985, including a tax increase of $20 billion next year.

This is $30 billion less than the three-year, $125-billion tax increase proposal in a plan advanced by Sen. Domenici, and $15 billion less than the $110-billion figure Mr. Reagan embraced last week in unsuccessful negotiations with Rep. O'Neill.

Hussein Seen Willing To Hold Up Arms Bid Until U.S. Fall Election

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

AMMAN — King Hussein of Jordan is willing to wait until after next fall's U.S. elections before pressing his case for buying sophisticated U.S. warplanes and a mobile Hawk missile system, authoritative sources say.

The monarch's patience allows the Reagan administration to avoid letting the vehement Israeli opposition to such a sale turn the Jordanian arms requests into a hot issue in the congressional voting, while at the same time keeping it on the agenda for later consideration.

"The Jordanians know how the U.S. political system works," said a diplomat here. "They're not dummies."

King Hussein has expressed interest in buying F-16 warplanes, perhaps along with F-5Gs, and mobile improved Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries. Because these weapons would reduce Israel's currently overwhelming air superiority over Jordan, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government has vowed to oppose the sale in the U.S. Congress.

Against this backround, the U.S.-Jordanian joint military commission met last week in Amman, with Assistant Secretary of Defense Francis J. West Jr. leading the American side and King Hussein the Jordanian side. King Hussein subsequently expressed "frustration" at the administration's reticence, the sources said Wednesday, but withheld putting forward a formal request for the new equipment because of the political atmosphere in Washington.

1975 Missile Controversy

Despite the suggestion of new U.S. arms sales raised during Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's visit here two months ago, the Reagan administration is believed eager to avoid the kind of political battle that surrounded the sale of less sophisticated Hawk missiles to Jordan in 1975. That controversy was settled by making the missiles immobile in concrete, a restriction King Hussein has since described as intolerable.

The Jordanian monarch has already announced his intention to buy SAM-8 anti-aircraft missiles from the Soviet Union, a purchase the Reagan administration is seeking to head off.

Diplomatic sources said that, technically at least, Jordan could buy the SAM-8 missiles for low-altitude protection while still buying the improved Hawk system from the United States for higher-altitude coverage. But, they suggested, political realities would make it more difficult for Washington to agree to sell improved Hawks if Jordan goes ahead with the Soviet deal.

King Hussein frequently has used the possibility of Soviet arms purchases as a tool to pry a more favorable response out of the United States. But informed sources in Amman say he now is more than ever considering buying Soviet equipment if he cannot fulfill his needs in the United States. A team of Soviet specialists recently arrived here for talks on Jordan's interest in the SAM-8 missiles, diplomatic sources reported.

Potential Threats

Hussein and his military leadership are looking at Syria and the threat of Iranian-caused trouble in the Gulf as the principal potential threats in the coming years, the authoritative sources said Wednesday. At the same time, the monarch is eager to have a more credible defense against Israel, they added.

He is said to be particularly concerned about Syria. Jordanian intelligence reports say Damascus soon will have 1,000 T-72 tanks, the most modern Soviet armored vehicle and rated by experts as among the best in the world. Syria deployed two armored divisions along the Jordanian border in the fall of 1980, when it was thought King Hussein might send reinforcements to Iraq in its war against Iran.

On the one hand, the monarch deplores President Hafez al-Assad's alliance with Iran against Iraq in a war that King Hussein feels poses a threat to the entire Arab world, they said. On the other hand, he worries over the apparent Syrian intention to frustrate any attempt to draw the Arab world together around a moderate alternative to Camp David that would include Egypt now that the Sinai has been recovered.

King Hussein fears that an Iranian victory over Iraq could lead to a dangerous radical grouping of the Shiite regime in Tehran, an Iraq run by like-thinking Shiite Arabs and the Soviet-backed Assad government dominated by Alawite Moslems, an offshoot of Shiism. This, he is authoritatively reported to feel, would pose a threat to the Sunnite Moslem monarchies such as those that run the Gulf oil countries — and Jordan.

Mexican Bus Crash Kills 9

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — A bus carrying 45 passengers ran off a cliff, killing nine persons and injuring 36, the newspaper El Universal said Wednesday. It said the accident took place Tuesday on a mountain road about 120 miles (195 kilometers) southwest of here.

The Associated Press

VISIT REFUSED — Interned union leader Lech Walesa was refused permission for a visit this week from his wife, Danuta — shown here with two of their children — because of the recent demonstrations, a Warsaw spokesman said Thursday.

Polish Protests Underscore Depth of Public Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

the church was gradually drawn into a more distant posture of criticism.

The key issue pointing up the government's inability to make a decision was that of the trade union movement. After a perfunctory and carefully engineered "public discussion" on what shape unions should take, the issue was still unresolved on May Day, the day celebrated by unions the world over.

Bankers say the unrest in Poland may complicate the next round talks on its debt. Page 15.

"The truth is that Jaruzelski is indecisive and vacillating," said an adviser well-connected to the leadership. "He keeps pointing to the hills coming up before parliament as if they were solid achievements. He didn't know what to do with power once he got it. Underneath him are all these factions pulling to different directions. So he did what [former party leader Stanislaw] Kania and others have done before him — nothing."

In the meantime, the adviser noted, the impact of martial law was wearing off, because "people aren't scared anymore."

This much was shown by the demonstrations themselves, in which young men responded to volleys of tear gas by picking up the canisters and throwing them back at riot policemen. The government, noting that many demonstrations occurred the same day, called this evidence that a conspiracy between anti-Communists and Western imperialists abroad was at work.

There are, however, other explanations. It is undoubtedly true that the remnants of the Solidarity leadership in hiding are becoming more organized. An indication of this was a statement released two weeks ago by the regional Solidarity leaders from Warsaw, Lower Silesia, Krakow and Gdansk, saying they had met April 22 to coordinate action and had formed a temporary coordinating commission underground to guide the suspended union.

But in talking with demonstrators and reading the mood of the country, one can come to the conclusion that not much organization was necessary. On the eve of the demonstrations, it seemed, almost everyone knew they would occur.

The protests appeared to be a natural explosion from a conglomeration of combustible elements — economic frustration, political dissatisfaction and a gradual erosion of fear. Since these elements will not easily disappear, more demonstrations are likely, unless the government moves quickly toward a genuine "accord."

Battle for Falklands May Aid Conservatives In British By-Elections

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The battle for the Falkland Islands was expected to give Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party a substantial boost in Thursday's local elections in many parts of Britain.

Before the Argentine invasion April 2, most politicians had thought the Tories would take a drubbing in the elections, mainly because of continuing high unemployment and slow economic recovery. But the fighting in the South Atlantic, with Mrs. Thatcher popularly portrayed as the avenger of the humiliation, has apparently pushed the economy to the back of most voters' minds.

"She, and, by extension, her party are thoroughly wrapped in the Union Jack," said a disgruntled campaigner for the opposition Labor Party. "At a moment when our fleet is under attack, when servicemen are dying, that is an electoral asset quite beyond compare."

But it will probably be the new Social Democratic Party, not Labor, that suffers most. Having scored a series of notable by-election successes, culminating in the victory of Roy Jenkins in the Glasgow constituency Hillhead in March, the Social Democrats had hoped that Thursday's election would demonstrate once and for all that they were a serious third force in all sections of the country.

Popularity Declines

The popularity of the Social Democrats and their Liberal allies is slipping with each new opinion poll. It stands at about 25 percent, down from as much as 40 percent last year. At that percentage, the Social Democrats can expect to finish second in many races but to win in relatively few.

The Social Democrats' credibility and attractiveness depended in part on the two major parties seeming inept. The Falklands crisis has made the Tories more popular by switching public attention from domestic to foreign concerns, and it has masked Labor's divisions.

The public mood, however, appears highly volatile, although it does not seem to have turned against Mrs. Thatcher because of the loss of the destroyer Sheffield Tuesday. In the long term, Tory fortunes are linked to the resolution of the crisis, and Labor unity is unlikely to last. So any setback for the alliance in the local elections could prove to be short-lived.

Nevertheless, Social Democratic leaders are worried. William Rodgers, one of the four leaders of the party, predicted last weekend that it would not do well, and Mr. Jenkins, another of the four, has been trying to turn voters' attention away from the Falklands.

Opinion Poll

A National Opinion Poll taken in 20 London boroughs showed that 24 percent of potential Tory voters considered the crisis either the most important issue or one of the most important in the election. The same poll showed the Conservatives with 40 percent of the vote, Labor with 34 percent and the alliance with 25, a strong showing for the Tories in that area.

A total of 4,800 seats will be contested in the 32 London boroughs, the 36 metropolitan areas outside London, 103 rural districts in England and 12 regional authorities in Scotland. In some cases whole councils will be elected, but in most only about a third of the seats are at stake.

The Social Democrats have put up 2,300 candidates and the Liberals, 2,500. The alliance's latest forecasts, based on the polls and on canvassing returns, are that the Liberals will win about 400 seats and the Social Democrats about 200. That would be viewed in political circles as a considerable accomplishment but not as the kind of breakthrough the alliance sought.

Mrs. Thatcher will no doubt claim a victory even if the Tory vote is off slightly from that in the last local balloting four years ago. The party in power almost always does badly in local elections at the mid-point of its term.

Two more tests for the prime minister are also due in the next month, when the outcome of the Falklands dispute may be clearer. It was announced Wednesday that parliamentary by-elections would take place at Beaconsfield, a strong Tory seat to the prosperous suburbs west of London, on May 27 and at Mitcham and Morden, a marginal Labor seat to South London, on June 3.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Bush Confident on U.S.-China Links

HANGZHOU, China — The agreements between the United States and China far outweigh the "few differences" separating them, Vice President Bush said Thursday on the eve of talks in which he will try to defuse the Taiwan issue.

Mr. Bush talked with State Department officials and U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. about U.S.-Chinese relations, including the Taiwan problem.

"We have over the past decade discovered that areas of mutual agreement and areas of mutual cooperation by far outweigh the few differences between us," Mr. Bush said in a banquet toast.

Italy Christian Democrats Pick Chief

ROME — The Christian Democrats Thursday elected Ciriaco de Mita, 54, as party secretary. This reflected a new alignment of factions within the party rather than a major shift in policy, political analysts said.

But one consequence of his election at a party congress in Rome is likely to be a tougher Christian Democratic line with the Socialists to the country's coalition government, they added.

Mr. de Mita, a lawyer, received 55 percent of the votes cast by delegates at the congress, beating out his only rival, Arnaldo Forlani. The two differed only marginally on party policy. But the analysts said Mr. Forlani, who was the nation's premier until his coalition government was toppled a year ago, was too closely identified with the party's old guard.

Jakarta Denies Vote Fraud Charges

JAKARTA — Indonesia's elections board Thursday denied opposition charges of vote-rigging in Tuesday's general elections, which gave an overwhelming mandate to the government of President Suharto, in power for the last 16 years.

Latest provisional figures by the board, which had counted over 90 percent of the votes, gave the ruling Golkar Party 63.5 percent of the popular vote in the elections for a new parliament.

The main opposition group, the Moslem United Development Party, has charged that some Golkar supporters voted twice and that some known opponents were denied voting papers.

Peking to Increase Defense Budget

PEKING — China has reversed a two-year decline in defense spending and will raise its 1982 military budget by $944 million to the equivalent of $9.9 billion, the People's Daily reported Thursday.

The world's largest army of 4.5 million relies on weapons that in many cases date to the Korean War. Although the announcement coincided with the visit of U.S. Vice President Bush, there was no indication that he would discuss China's military needs.

The increased spending is not only directed toward the Soviet Union, which the Chinese consider their most dangerous enemy, but against Vietnam, whose well-equipped military forces have generally outperformed the Chinese in border clashes in recent years.

World Labor Group Criticizes Israel

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization criticized Israel Thursday over working conditions of Arabs in occupied territories.

A report prepared for the ILO's annual conference next month said Israel used Arab children as farm and factory workers, kept job training for Arabs at a low level and exercised tight control over Arab trade unions.

Taking of Arab land and regulation of water rights in the occupied territories gives the Arabs a "prevailing feeling that they are gradually being dispossessed of their heritage, of their very means of existence and, above all, the sense of their own identity," the report by a special ILO mission said.

U.S. Navy Chief Defends Role of Surface Ships

By Michael Getler and George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has moved quickly to dispute the notion that the destruction of a British warship with a single missile means that all navies are now vulnerable and that the Reagan administration should alter plans for a huge expansion of U.S. surface ships and aircraft carriers.

The Navy's top civilian argued just the opposite. He contended Wednesday that the big American aircraft carriers, in contrast to the much smaller and less capable British carriers now in the South Atlantic, provide enough planes for a defense that any enemy would have trouble penetrating.

Discussing the implications of the dramatic events around the Falkland Islands with reporters, Mr. Lehman said that the missile-firing Argentine jet that knocked out the British destroyer HMS Sheffield Tuesday "would not have gotten anywhere near" a U.S. battle fleet without being challenged by missile-firing F-14 fighters from aircraft carriers.

Without criticizing the British, Mr. Lehman also said the U.S. fleet "would not put any ship alone outside the range of air cover" from carriers nearby because small, destroyer-type vessels to that situation are especially vulnerable to the kind of attack that Argentina launched.

The United States now has 13 big aircraft carriers. Mr. Lehman wants two more, at a cost of $3.4 billion apiece, as part of a five-year, $96-billion shipbuilding program. The goal is a force of 15 carriers, each with an array of protective vessels.

The Navy chief argues that these big ships, with 90 or 100 jets aboard, carry enough radar surveillance planes, electronic-warfare planes and fighters to keep an aerial hunter-killer force aloft 24 hours a day with the ability to "see" in all directions to about 450 miles (720 kilometers) from the carriers.

The small British carriers Hermes and Invincible are good ships, Mr. Lehman said, but they have only about 10 Harrier jump-jets each and cannot provide anywhere near the protection over an area offered by U.S. groups. "The Harriers are good but have very limited range and short-range radars, and they don't have enough of them to protect the formation all the time," he said.

Mr. Lehman calls the British ships "Gary Hart carriers," a reference to Sen. Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, who has pushed for smaller and cheaper carriers to be used to less threatening missions. Wednesday, Sen. Hart retorted that he was not proposing British-style jump-jet carriers but smaller versions of the U.S. carriers.

Sophisticated Weaponry

Mr. Lehman argues that the Falkland battle shows there are not really any low-threat areas in the world when it comes to modern, sophisticated weaponry.

The Argentines used a new French-built Super Etendard fighter and French-built Exocet missile, fired from about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away, to knock out the British destroyer.

Many countries now have the Exocet in their arsenals. The missile flies just above the waves, making it hard to spot, and has its own radar guidance system. The Russians have even better missiles.

Mr. Lehman said the Exocet "is a very capable Cruise missile," but added, "We are confident we can handle that through the layered defense" of fighters and screening warships.

Mr. Lehman argued also that the big new attack carriers "are designed to absorb" blows from Exocet, which carries a 360-pound (163-kilogram) explosive warhead, and even from 3,000-pound explosives. New carrier construction and large damage-control crews, he asserted, ensure that even five or six hits with torpedoes would not disable the big ships.

Mr. Lehman's vigorous defense of surface ships obscures the fact that there is a shift in thinking within the Pentagon about the best way to protect the U.S. Navy and fashion a threat to the Soviet one.

Mr. Lehman has approached Air Force leaders about taking over some of the Navy's job of covering the Soviet fleet, using some land-based planes.

The Air Force dramatized the ability of its long-range B-52 bombers to fly halfway around the world and attack ships by staging demonstration flights over Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean during the Iranian hostage crisis. Air Force leaders have said that B-52s equipped with better aiming devices and armed with anti-ship missiles would pose a serious threat to Soviet vessels.

Air Force 'Unreceptive'

However, Mr. Lehman has said on occasion that he found the Air Force unreceptive to taking over the anti-ship role it seemed to covet years ago, perhaps because it fears it already has fewer planes than it needs.

The Soviet high command has shown no such reluctance to use its long-range bombers to cover American ships. Half of the Soviet Backfire bombers being produced are put on naval duty. The Backfire, when armed with long-range Cruise missiles, is considered by U.S. naval leaders to constitute one of the biggest threats to warships such as carriers and cruisers.

Mr. Lehman has said that the U.S. Navy must pose the same kind of threat to the Soviet fleet. Navy planes armed with Harpoon anti-ship missiles, which have a range of about 60 miles, are seen as the short-term answer. The Tomahawk Cruise missile, which has a longer range, is under development.

Defensively, Navy leaders believe that they will be be able to stop an attacking missile with a defensive missile called the Standard or, if that failed, with heavy fire from a battery of Gatling guns called the Phalanx.

The threat from "smart" weapons will get worse before it gets better, according to many analysts, giving the edge to the attacker who can fire highly accurate anti-ship missiles from aircraft, ships and submarines.

Thatcher Is Open to UN Peace Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

Argentines increased their activities on the mainland, increased their supplies and reserves, in order to attack us at their will."

Earlier, at a NATO meeting in Brussels, British Defense Secretary John Nott branded Argentine occupation troops as "burglars" and said there was no question of a cease-fire unless Argentina first withdraws its forces from the islands.

The UN plan avoids the crucial issue of sovereignty over the islands, a highly placed diplomatic source said Thursday.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, in a letter to both governments, proposed a series of provisional measures in order to avoid immediate discussion of sovereignty, the source said.

As well as immediate withdrawal by both sides and ending the blockade, a UN administrator would be sent to govern the islands for a period of time to be agreed upon while both parties negotiate at the United Nations. Britain and Argentina would each send a representative as overseers.

They would not have decision-making powers but would be observers, the source said. This would allow both governments to have a presence on the islands and a first-hand view of their administration.

Meanwhile, the British Defense Ministry confirmed that two Harriers with the task force were missing Thursday.

Defense Ministry spokesman Ian McDonald said the Sea Harriers disappeared from radar screens at noon London time while patrolling in the total exclusion zone around the Falklands.

"In view of the time that has now elapsed, the aircraft must be assumed missing," he said. He said a search and rescue was undertaken for the pilots, and relatives were being told.

The Ministry of Defense also said Thursday that 20 men were now presumed dead in an Argentine missile attack which reduced the destroyer Sheffield to a burning hulk on Tuesday. Earlier figures issued by the ministry had suggested the toll might be as high as 30.

Earlier Mr. McDonald had said the government had "no new reports of military action" off the disputed islands to the South Atlantic.

Eleven European defense ministers meeting in Brussels Thursday issued a condemnation of Argentina's seizure of the Falklands and its failure to comply with the UN resolution.

Correction

Argentina announced Wednesday a devaluation of the peso against the dollar of 14.6 percent, not 17 percent as incorrectly reported in a Reuters dispatch printed in Thursday's International Herald Tribune.

Russia Does Not Lead In Chemical Warfare, U.S. Hearing Is Told

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five experts in chemical warfare have testified that there is no evidence the Russians are ahead of the United States in making or stockpiling chemical weapons and the Reagan administration's push to build new nerve gas weapons could threaten plans to build up conventional forces in Europe.

The experts, all opponents of the new chemical weapons program, opened a two-day hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee Wednesday, attacking each of the points that the military has used to argue for new chemical weapons.

The Reagan administration is seeking $54 million in fiscal 1983 to begin production of binary artillery shells, so called because they contain two separate components that form a lethal nerve gas mix after the shell is fired. The binaries are considered safer to handle and store.

Matthew Meselson, a Harvard biochemist and chemical weapons consultant to each administration since President John F. Kennedy, said the United States has enough nerve gas shells to wage war in Europe with regular chemical barrages for at least 90 days and to supply all NATO forces as well.

Civilian Casualties

Such shells will cause immense civilian casualties, and he said he does not believe they would be at all effective because the Russians would simply don protective gear. Several witnesses asserted that chemical weapons are no longer considered useful to produce casualties, but merely to force opponents into protective gear.

Julian Perry Robinson of the University of Sussex in England testified that Europeans are already very sensitive to the subject of storing or using American chemical weapons on their soil. A new generation of chemical weapons would inflame European sensibilities even further, he said.

It also would threaten readiness for conventional war, he continued, because it would "undermine and even in some cases destroy the delicate political compromises which have been reached on upgrading conventional weapons" in Europe.

Sen. Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, who favors the new weapons, disputed the argument that they are needed to replace deteriorating old ones. He said that there had been no accident in 35 years of stockpiling the weapons in his state.

A few internal parts of nerve gas weapons were found to be leaking, he said, but the amounts were so small that if you put a human being inside an outer casing for eight hours with the leak, there would be virtually no harm.

Ready for Shipment

Mr. Meselson said that all the nerve gas shells that would be superseded by the new weapons are now listed in top condition and ready for immediate shipment and use according to the Army's own classification. He said that each new shell would cost $550, compared with $20 to $30 to maintain a current round.

Each witness said there had been no significant safety problem in 35 years of nerve gas storage. Mr. Meselson added that the new binaries would be bulkier to ship and more difficult to assemble than the current rugged, simple shells.

Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, also contended that at a time of budget austerity, "producing chemical munitions may mean forgoing other steps aimed at enhancing national security, including other conventional defense priorities."

Also testifying were James F. Leonard, a former senior official in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; retired Rear Adm. Thomas D. Davies, former assistant director of the agency, and Saul Hormats, who directed development of the Army's current chemical munitions and protective equipment.

United Press International

LEAVING TRIAL — John W. Hinckley Sr. and his wife, JoAnn, leave the Washington courthouse where their son is on trial for attempting to assassinate President Reagan. Mrs. Hinckley, who became the lead witness for the defense Thursday, said her son was a friendless drifter who had become increasingly anti-social in recent years.

Shultz Sent On Economic Trip Abroad

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has sent the former secretary of the Treasury, George P. Shultz, on a personal mission to the other heads of state the president will meet at an economic meeting in France early next month.

Washington has been urged to pay more heed to the overseas effects of its economic policies. Page 13.

Mr. Shultz was scheduled to travel to Europe "to find out what's on the minds of these leaders" before the president goes to the meeting, according to an official. He will also visit Canada, and may go to Japan, White House spokesman Larry M. Speakes said.

He also will help in the preparation for the president's bilateral visits in Rome, London and Bonn after the meeting, according to a State Department source.

The Bechtel Co. official, who has had a close relationship with some of the other heads of state, is traveling alone, and on what Mr. Speakes described as a "private trip."

State Department officials stressed that Mr. Shultz had not taken over the role of an official meeting "preparer," a task being overseen by the assistant secretary of state, Robert D. Hormats. But they said that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Hormats would work closely together.

Mr. Shultz, once considered by the president for a Cabinet post, is presently chairman of the president's Economic Advisory Board, a panel of outside economic experts.

The meeting will be held June 4-6 in Versailles among the heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

U.S. Is Said to Tie Aid to Security

(Continued from Page 1)

redirect the bulk of U.S. aid into bilateral programs for key allies.

While the Reagan administration's 1983 aid proposal of about $9.5 billion represents an increase of nearly 20 percent over the present level, most of it is intended for a few strategic countries. Within the budget as a whole, the part earmarked as security assistance, which includes $2 billion in military aid, increased by more than one-third. In addition, the administration has submitted a $4-billion appropriation to guarantee the financing of arms sales — a form of aid.

Conservative theoreticians in the United States are critical of aid programs designed to transfer resources from richer to poorer countries as a means of stimulating world economic growth, a problem that the Reagan administration addresses by recommending greater involvement by private industry. The State Department document argues that aid should be used to underwrite U.S. diplomacy, which in turn aims at sharply distinguishing friends, who will benefit, from others, who will not.

In the eight-point hierarchy of categories justifying aid, the top bracket covers countries in which aid can directly advance U.S. strategic interests. In effect, this category is tailored for Israel and Egypt — the largest recipients of U.S. aid — and for El Salvador, diplomats said.

The second highest category covers countries deemed friendly to U.S. interests and ready to offer military facilities. The most recent accession to this category is clearly Morocco, which has promised assistance that could benefit U.S. troop movements in the Middle East. Other obvious beneficiaries include Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Pakistan, as well as some Caribbean nations where the Reagan administration has sought expanded military cooperation.

"In effect, the Reagan administration is abandoning the fiction that aid and base rights are separate issues," a diplomat said. Also affected by this new approach are NATO allies Turkey and Greece, where base negotiations are under way, and Spain, where base negotiations are pending.

The middle range of reasons for U.S. aid covers, essentially, countries whose political institutions are threatened by outside powers, the sources said. This description ties into the Reagan administration's campaign against Communist-backed terrorism in Central and Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Other themes of the aid plan, the sources said, include repelling Soviet influence, helping stabilize countries that provide natural resources imported by the United States, and broadening opportunities for U.S. business to expand its activities and influence in foreign markets.

Traditional Concerns

At the end of the 5,000-word document, the last category of possible justifications for U.S. aid mentions some traditional concerns about global economic development.

Even as a low-level priority, the document said, this consideration should be limited to countries where the injection of U.S. resources could make a critical difference.

As outlined in the document, the thrust of U.S. aid policy runs counter to the aid philosophies of most Third World countries, oil-exporting dooors, European Socialist governments and international aid organizations, which stress long-term economic and social development as the key to international stability.

This view apparently enjoys wide support in U.S. public opinion. Recent U.S. opinion polls, international aid officials said, reveal that most Americans believe the United States is outstandingly generous in helping other countries but has received little of the international popularity that Americans expected in return.

In fact, U.S. aid as a share of per capita national wealth has been declining steadily over the last decade; the United States is now among the least generous industrial countries.

The Reagan administration, while accelerating this trend away from aid, espouses the doctrine to justify the policy. "We have become increasingly self-interested in making aid decisions in recent years, but we clung to a liberal rhetoric," a U.S. official said, adding: "Now we are simply bringing theory into line with practice."

Foreign Shares in U.S. Farmland Up Sharply to Nearly 1% of Total

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The amount of U.S. agricultural land wholly or partly owned by foreigners increased nearly 63 percent last year, to 12.7 million acres, and is now nearly 1 percent of all privately held farmland, according to the Agriculture Department's annual survey.

The foreign holdings are widely scattered, however, and provide no basis for a common belief that substantial amounts of farmland are being bought by foreigners and taken out of agricultural use, the survey says.

Under the 1978 Agriculture Foreign Investment Disclosure Act, land owned by any corporation of which foreigners hold at least 5 percent must be registered as foreign-owned. When Canadian investors acquired a 20-percent share in Scott Paper Co. last year, for example, Scott's 2.1 million acres of timberland in Maine and other states were included in the list of foreign-held acreage. More than half of all the farmland listed by the Agriculture Department as foreign-owned is owned by U.S. corporations of which foreigners hold less than 50 percent, the report says.

According to the annual report, the value of the 12.7 million acres classified as foreign-owned is $8.45 billion.

Polls Find Confusion on N-Freeze

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When a new issue catches Washington's politicians by surprise, some of them go to specialists on it to find their bearings and some rely on their instincts. But a lot of them go to poll takers.

When the nuclear freeze issue heaved up out of the political landscape like a new mountain range this spring, President Reagan responded instinctively and argued that a freeze was impossible until the United States achieved nuclear parity with the Soviet Union. But a lot of Republicans, including some Reagan aides, went to Richard B. Wirthlin, president of Decision Making Information and the court pollster.

In mid-April, Mr. Wirthlin said, he advised James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, and Edwin Meese 3d, the counselor, that the issue mattered politically, perhaps more than the solution did. He said that while the administration could safely follow Mr. Reagan's instincts on policy, it would "be in deep trouble if it turns its back on the desire to begin reducing nuclear weapons."

The most striking finding he reported was that Americans were less divided over the issue than they were confused. First, in a poll taken in early April, Mr. Wirthlin found that 58 percent of the public agreed with this one-sided proposition:

"A freeze in nuclear weapons should be opposed because it would do nothing to reduce the danger of the thousands of nuclear warheads already in place and would leave the Soviet Union in a position of nuclear superiority."

But an equally unbalanced statement, made several minutes later in the polling interview, produced a statistically equivalent majority of 56 percent on the pro-freeze side:

"A freeze in nuclear weapons should be favored because it would begin a much-needed process to stop everyone in the world from building nuclear weapons now and reduce the possibility of nuclear war in the future."

And 27 percent of the sample agreed with both propositions, for what Mr. Wirthlin calls "the most singular inconsistency on any question we've ever asked."

His conclusion is that this ambiguity only underscores the importance of the issue. He says that any candidate who does not have a reasoned position on the nuclear freeze neglects it at his peril.

Some of Mr. Wirthlin's other questions elicit more opposition to a freeze than do the questions framed by some nonpartisan and Democratic poll takers. But the variations only serve to reinforce the conclusion that this is an issue about which the public is concerned and confused. According to Peter D. Hart, a leading Democratic pollster, people are "acutely concerned."

Patrick H. Caddell, another poll taker often used by Democrats, stresses to candidates that the economy is 1982's key political issue. But he says the nuclear freeze concept has caused "a firestorm that goes beyond comprehension."

Mr. Hart said a poll he recently took in a Southwestern state showed that most people there think the Russians lead the United States in weaponry, but that 60 percent favored immediate arms-reduction negotiations. "The president and the secretary of state make people nervous," he said.

Reagan to Speak on Arms Control

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan plans to speak at his alma mater Sunday on arms control issues, and he may outline his administration's approach to a new round of strategic arms limitation talks, White House officials said.

The White House announced Wednesday that an interagency task force working on proposals for the arms-reduction talks had completed its work and forwarded a set of options to the president.

Meanwhile, informed sources said that Mr. Reagan would use the commencement address at Eureka College in Eureka, Ill., to speak on arms control. Whether he will have made final choices on a new negotiating initiative by Sunday is unclear.

The Reagan administration has been sharply divided on how best to measure the destructive power of thermonuclear warheads. But sources said Wednesday that the administration is likely to propose to give up some U.S. warheads if the Russians give up some of their larger weapons.

Carter Calls for New Talks

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Thursday that he hoped President Reagan would call for a resumption of East-West talks on reducing strategic nuclear weapons when he visits Europe in June.

Mr. Carter, in Stockholm on a lecture tour, said that the unratified SALT-2 treaty remained an excellent foundation for a strategic arms freeze.

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Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Friday, May 7, 1982

The Poles Call Again

They waved red flags on May Day in Poland and a caged people roared forth with predictable wrath. The defiant Solidarity marchers were tolerated for a day. When that inspired more provocative challenges, the regime answered with tear gas, arrests, curfews and dead telephones. So much for the "normalization" that was going to yield relaxations of martial law this week.

The aborted show of tolerance was not a function of Poland's domestic order. It was meant to soften up Western bankers as Poland seeks new indulgence for its $29-billion debt. But as the demonstrations prove again, there will be no social or economic order until the regime negotiates with the elected, still-detained leaders of Solidarity.

The Communists who hoped to rule by force alone have learned in Moscow that no rescue is conceivable without Western aid. Now they have learned in Warsaw that there can be no credible appeal to the West without the people's cooperation. And not only in Warsaw. "It's remarkable," a government official said as the violence spread. "Some of these places are just little towns and haven't had any trouble over the last two years."

A modern nation's productivity cannot be compelled. Only a cooperative Polish people can rescue communism's reputation — and capitalism's loans. And if the Poles are to stomach a decade's austerity, they need political and spiritual rewards.

All this was at first understood by the Reagan administration. But having failed to seize the moment for a major new bargain with the Soviet bloc, it settled for frail sanctions and propaganda. Now the Polish people call again. They have not surrendered the struggle for a more humane order. What they need is measured support for their cause: a resolute "No" to new credits or loan rollovers until Solidarity is reborn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good Vice Presidents

No one would claim that George Bush and Walter Mondale are the two greatest leaders in American history, but a good case can be made that they are the two most useful vice presidents the country has had. And while some may say that is no great distinction, it represents an achievement that ought to be noticed. The more so since we are beginning to see the articles and cartoons that inevitably appear at this stage of the presidential term, asking, "Whatever happened to Vice President What's-his-name?"

There is a perverse rule in operation here: The usefulness of a vice president seems to vary in inverse proportion to the amount of column inches be gets in newspapers. Mr. Mondale recognized this in his rules for a vice president: Advise the president confidentially and briefly; don't overpraise the president publicly; insist on access to him, to intelligence information and to key papers, but avoid line authority assignments. These rules almost guarantee a vice president anonymity — but be is the better for it.

George Bush has accepted line responsibilities as head of crisis management, as chairman of the task force on regulatory relief and as coordinator of the South Florida task force. But otherwise be has followed the Mondale formula: The evidence is that Mr. Bush has access to information and to the president, that he speaks frankly to the president in private and loyally about him in public, and that he performs what are staff duties ably and sensitively. Certainly the vice president struck just the right note, at a time when his actions could not have been contrived, in those awful moments of March 30, 1981.

Why has it taken so long to find good use for the position that its first holder, John Adams, called "the most insignificant office the mind of man has yet contrived"? One reason is that vice presidents grasped for line responsibilities that inevitably got them into quarrels with Cabinet officials and the man who appoints them. Another reason may be that presidents are naturally jealous of those who are designated as their successors, as so many kings of England have been jealous of their princes of Wales.

The evolution of the vice presidency surely owes something to the good character of Presidents Carter and Reagan, and perhaps also to the capacity for principled followership demonstrated by Mr. Mondale and Mr. Bush, who both gained many of their earlier offices by appointment. In any case, these four men have set a bipartisan model. They are owed thanks for transforming what has long been the vermiform appendix of American government into a useful organ.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'We Have Today a New Middle East'

By Tahsheen M. Basheer

The writer is Egypt's ambassador to Canada.

OTTAWA — The tragic confrontation between Zionists and Palestinians created a political vicious circle that lasted from 1948, when Israel was created, until April 25, when peace between Egypt and Israel was fulfilled. One should feel a guarded joy at this great achievement. What seemed impossible until just a few years ago was accomplished with good will and diligent efforts.

It offers a model to be emulated regarding the other dimensions of this conflict. The guarded feeling, however, reflects a sensitivity to the task that lies ahead — the reconciliation between Palestinians and Israelis, which constitutes the core of the problem.

Both sides of this conflict, Jews and Arabs in Palestine, have their own reservoirs of historical injustice that scar their psyches with deep wounds. Any new stirrings awaken consciousness of these wounds. Each side holds in its closet skeletons of fears and frustrations. Each side uses this politically to justify and excuse its present predicament.

Neither side believes it can do any wrong on account of these excuses and justifications. Each refuses to see the reality of the other, with all its complexity, preferring to conjure up a caricature that is both impersonal and inhuman.

Thus, each becomes even more deeply entrenched in its political dugout. The late Prof. J.F. Talmon of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem described the conflict as "an irresistible force and an immovable wall." Behind these walls, each side took refuge while throwing stones at the other.

The late President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem made these walls crumble, and the Middle East will never be the same. But as in all acts of demolition, the crumbling was neither orderly nor symmetrical.

The challenge of the new construction that is now needed requires solid and equitable foundations in order to bring a structure of harmony to the prevailing chaos. We face today a unique opportunity to find ways of proceeding in building this new structure.

The majority of Arabs and Israelis support a secure and meaningful peace, no matter what the extremists and the zealots say, because the mainstream on both sides want to make their present and their future better than their recent past. Both face dilemmas, and each must confront his own.

The Israelis cannot wish the Palestinians off the map. And they cannot continue to be occupiers — that was not their dream when they created the state of Israel.

The Palestinians have to face their own dilemma — they cannot have their country as it was in 1914. All they can hope to do is to create in one-fifth of its territory a political structure that can fulfill their political and human aspirations. Each side also faces a tactical dilemma; each is represented by a fragile coalition made up of small factions that can upset the coalition at will. Each side also tries to avoid facing its dilemma because that requires making a decision — that is, to turn the enemy into a neighbor and the neighbor possibly into a friend.

With all the sounds of doom and gloom, of pending invasion and explosions, we have today a new Middle East where the positive forces of reconciliation have thus far defeated the forces of rejection and negativism.

Peace is here to stay, because it represents the real interest of the majority of Arabs and Israelis. For the time being, a moment of joy is well earned. At the same time, a creative resolve to settle this problem without delay is a must. The walls of hatred have crumbled. Now the task is to bring about mutual acceptance and cooperation.

This is a great historical opportunity.

Detecting A Signal In Havana

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — With all the drama in Latin America these last weeks, relatively little attention has been paid to a development of potentially deep significance. That is the signal by the Cuban government that it is ready "to seek a relative accommodation" with the United States, based on "mutual restraint."

Those phrases were used by a senior Cuban official, speaking last month with a visiting group of U.S. foreign policy experts. By all signs his comments were a calculated Cuban move to engage the United States in talks on the broad range of issues involved in the tension between the two countries.

The overture has been greeted with stony silence from the Reagan administration, or worse. Officials brushed off what was said at the meeting as propaganda, and shortly afterward they imposed new restrictions on travel to Cuba. Yet there are reasons to believe that the overture deserved a serious response — and may still get it.

Ten Americans, ranging in outlook from liberal to notably hawkish, went to the meeting in Havana. I talked with several and found them agreed that the occasion was of real interest and Washington would be wise to respond.

Prof. Seweryn Bialer of Columbia, a leading expert on the Soviet Union, organized the group of Americans. He and another participant, Prof. Alfred Stepan of Yale, a Latin American specialist, describe the experience in detail in the issue of The New York Review of Books dated May 27.

The Americans met high Cuban government and party officials, a well-informed and sophisticated group. The highest was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president, deputy premier and a member of the party Politburo.

The Cubans came across as intensely nationalistic and dedicated to the revolutionary idea. They said they would not be moved by threats, and they made no secret of their animosity toward the United States. Yet they also conveyed a sense of vulnerability, an expectation of hard times ahead.

They were anxious about the general breakdown of détente, Bialer and Stepan say, and the tough Reagan rhetoric directed at Cuba. And they were concerned about growing economic pressures on Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, they said they wanted to talk about mutual accommodation. They said Cuba had a right to arm other revolutionaries — but was not exercising that right in El Salvador now and in fact had not sent any arms there for more than a year. They tried to impress on the visitors, as Bialer and Stepan put it, an understanding that "even revolutionary politics is the art of the possible."

El Salvador was the subject of an intriguing comment by the senior Cuban official. He said Cuba would accept an international peacekeeping force in El Salvador, including troops from such countries as France, Mexico and West Germany, to maintain a cease-fire, control arms imports and supervise new elections.

The Cubans discussed their relations with the Soviet Union. While declaring themselves loyal friends, they staked out independent positions on such issues as Afghanistan and Poland. Bialer and Stepan say the Cubans expressed their differences "more frankly than the officials of any East European country, with the exception of Yugoslavia, are willing to do."

Should we believe all that? It may be true, and it may not. But there is no way for the United States to find out without exploring it in talks with the Cubans. We can be amply skeptical, even warning the Cubans that there must be real restraint on their part and that talks cannot be a delaying tactic. But the United States has its own self-interested reasons for exploring the possibility of some accommodation with Cuba. To do so would greatly help the United States' position with the country that matters most to it in the region, Mexico. And it just might offer a way out of the deepening dilemma in El Salvador.

Why has the Reagan administration been so curt in dismissing the Cuban overture? Cuba is of course a highly sensitive subject on the political right in the United States. It may also be that the idea of talking seriously with the Cubans is anathema to those in the administration who still believe — dangerously, in my view — that the El Salvador problem can be solved by military victory. That would explain the effort to prevent even public discussion of the Cuban signal, lest it weaken congressional support for military aid.

Secretary of State Haig said last week that the United States should negotiate with the Soviet Union because change taking place there "may make Moscow more amenable to the virtues of restraint." It would be anomalous to reject a similar possibility in Cuba without even exploring it. And the chance to explore it may be brief.

Other Opinion

Two Sides of Fleet Street

We do not cut and run because we have been hit. We do not crave a cease-fire because we have suffered a reverse.

— From the Daily Express.

Can we ever rule the skies of the South Atlantic without bombing military airfields on the Argentine mainland?

— From the Daily Mail.

Nothing that has yet occurred in this crisis can justify the accusation against the government that it is seeking a military, and only a military, solution.

— From The Times.

The killing has got to stop. If a settlement can be reached which puts the islands under United Nations trusteeship, then we should welcome it.

— From the Daily Mirror.

What was absurdity only last week — the bombing of the mainland — is openly canvassed now. Since the task force sailed — without, then, a very clear Whitehall notion of what it would do on arrival — the theory of military pressure as an aid to settlement has progressively asked more questions than our politicians have been able to address, let alone answer. That dismaying process appears in no way ended.

We may, as some urge, "finish the job" by repossessing Port Stanley at grave cost of life. But the job and the finish are a British definition; not an Argentinian one. Unless we give the extremity of military logic its bizarre head, we have no obvious means of conjoining reconquest with the "peaceful settlement" we so urgently and openly seek.

There is more than a hope that diplomatic logic, the logic of peaceful ways and means, can at least begin to extricate itself from the unhappy, and monumentally unproven, blend with force.

— From The Guardian.

Letters

Viewing Islam

Regarding the review (IHT, April 22) of Thomas Lippman's "Understanding Islam":

Edward Mortimer endorses without reservation the author's extraordinary statement that one of the reasons for Islam's continued strength and expansion is that it offers "free expression in a world of oppression." In Libya? Under the terror of the Iranian ayatollahs? Among the thousands killed recently by Syria's Assad in Hama? Or perhaps in Iraq's version of the open society?

London. LIONEL BLOCH.

'Force Levels'

Regarding "Merge the Freezers?" (IHT, April 28):

Alton Frye's argument for a merger of the freeze proposals is fallacious to the point of being dangerous. He speaks of "overall force levels" being reduced in partnership with the deployment of new strategic weapons. How is a "force level" measured? The new weapons generations are not, as he suggests, more stabilizing. They are less detectable; verification rapidly becomes a dream. They are more accurate, and now only relevant to plans for a first strike. Many are faster and more evasive in delivery.

Every new weapon deployed by either side makes negotiations more difficult and real security more distant. Mr. Frye seems to accept the much publicized and rarely justified argument of "negotiating from strength."

There will be no reduction as long as we continue to accept the militaristic doublethink whereby one's own increases are seen as enhancing balanced negotiations while those of the other side are evidence of aggressive intent.

SIMON WILLIS.
Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva.

Deir Yasin

In response to J.M. Bradley (Letters, March 22): Writing from Bonn, Mr. Bradley calls the Irgun "a terrorist gang, one of whose notable accomplishments was the massacre of 250 men, women and children in the Arab village of Deir Yasin." If it is a notable accomplishment, it is only thus in the eyes of Mr. Bradley.

Most Jews deplored the act at the time, and still do. As prime minister, David Ben-Gurion (not an Irgun member) sent a letter of apology to the king of Jordan. Even though the killings occurred during a search for Arab terrorists who were attacking Jewish settlements, most Jews and Israelis consider Deir Yasin a tragic and unnecessary episode.

As for the Irgun, although it committed some acts of which we are not proud, we also remember that they were fighting for land on which they could live freely as Jews, and not in fear of mass destruction, as I'm sure some in Germany would want to forget.

FRED STERN.
Carmarthen, Wales.

Jewish Dignity

Regarding "When Israel Dismays Supporters" (IHT, April 28): Stanley Karnow should realize that the Jewish people needs dignity, like any other people, and not merely "Arab tolerance" and "American support."

Brussels. G. FRANCO.

Republican Talk

A Quiet Governor Worries About Jobs, Re-election

By David S. Broder

SALEM, Ore. — Gov. Victor Atiyeh, 59, is a quiet man. He served inconspicuously in the state legislature for almost two decades before moving to the governor's office on his second try in 1978. His first term has been anything but flashy. His critics call him a "caretaker" governor.

He does not seek out controversy. In this sense, he is outside the Oregon tradition. The late Sen. Wayne Morse scalded fellow Democrat Lyndon Johnson on Vietnam." Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, also a Republican, is leading the drive to curb Ronald Reagan's defense spending and push the administration into arms reduction talks.

Republican Atiyeh, by contrast, normally does not make waves. But he is running for re-election as a moderate conservative in a year when unemployment in Oregon rose to 11.4 percent in March, matching the highest it has been in the 35 years since unemployment records have been kept.

So, on March 25, the quiet governor released to the press a letter he had written to President Reagan. "I write to you greatly disturbed and saddened," its opening sentence said. "When you took office, Americans had high hopes that this nation's terrible mess would be corrected... We have been patient. Some of us have been severely criticized for recommending that patience."

"We recognize," Atiyeh continued, "that inflation has been lowered dramatically. However, the overriding, overwhelming need of Oregonians has not been met. Instead we are being punished by high interest rates. And the mate to that in Oregon is awesome unemployment.

"The villain of this effect is your proposed federal deficit. I cannot allow this to happen without speaking out for those 162,100 Oregonians without work ... or those who tremble at the thought they may be next. We are now impatient, especially when the solution is so well known — a controlled federal deficit which would lead to lower interest rates ... I found it incredible when you recommended a budget so out of balance that it surprised and shocked even your strongest supporters and threw freezing cold water on the money market."

In an interview last weekend, Atiyeh said he had received no formal response from Reagan. Six weeks later, there is still no genuine move under way in Washington to curb the ever-growing deficit. "I don't know what we have to do to rattle their cages," Atiyeh said. "I wish they could see what is happening here."

What is happening is a tragedy. Oregon is as green and beautiful as ever this spring, but there is a climate of fear that seems alien to the setting. The Portland Oregonian ran a weeklong series of articles last month on the plight of the jobless and dispossessed, calling it "Sorrowful Spring." The response to the dramatic stories and the photographs of divided families and those futilely searching for work was the heaviest the paper has received in recent years.

A meeting Saturday in Eugene of the Oregon Psychological Conference heard statements that mental depression, accompanied often by threats of suicide, has caused a sharp jump in the number of people seeking help at mental health centers. In Coos Bay, a particularly hard-hit lumber and shipping center, youngsters have been arrested for breaking into homes and stealing peanut butter.

After a decade of worrying how to preserve its environment in the face of rapid economic growth, the state now faces a stagnant or declining population, because of the crippling of housing and the timber industry. The legislature has had special sessions in each of the last two years to cut the budget and boost emergency taxes to support vital services. "We're like a violin string that has been tightened and tightened again: we're about to snap," Atiyeh said.

From the perspective of Salem, the finger-pointing between Reagan and congressional Democrats is hard to take. "When the president says we have to follow his path," Atiyeh said, "I have to tell you, I don't understand any more what his path is. I think the theory of stimulating the economy by tax cuts is a good one. But as long as his actions hold up the interest rates, his theory can't work. Any policy requires timing, but I don't see him being flexible at all on the timing of his actions."

"Look," Atiyeh said, "no one is going to get away scot-free in this situation. People accuse me of worrying about my own political survival. I'd like to get re-elected, sure, but I know that whatever happens, Oregon is going to face very hard times at least for the rest of this year."

"I'm speaking out because people are desperate for jobs," he said. "If those people back in Washington are worried about their political tails, they'd better do something. Marking time is not an option any more."

The Foreign Policy View From Dodge City, Kansas

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — Pat Roberts is from Dodge City in the flat vastness of western Kansas, a place which evokes the historic West of gunfights, gamblers and cattle rustlers. Spurs hang on his office wall. He speaks with an authentically American voice.

An ex-Marine, Roberts is a Republican freshman who represents the 450,000 people of western Kansas in the United States Congress. Inside the 57 counties of the first congressional district his voice resounds, but outside there is hardly an echo. A check of The Washington Post library showed no clippings under Roberts' name.

Yet Roberts represents a strain in America that made the Reagan presidency possible. The following are his views on a variety of subjects relating to foreign policy.

- *The grain embargo.* "If there's one issue that is a real blood pressure issue for me, it's that one. The embargo punished the Russians by making them buy from Argentina, Canada and Australia. If you want to play hardball ... we can shut off their credit. They're broke."
- *The plight of U.S. farmers.* "When you see The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post paying attention to Kansas, you know we're in trouble. I think it's the worst situation we've seen since the Great Depression."
- *Defense spending.* "At the courthouse [when he tours his district] they're going to say, how much is enough on defense? The farmer is very worried about that, the small businessman is very worried about that because interest rates are so high and he perceives, rightly so, I think, that the budget has to come down, and he's very worried about the farm price thing and he says, 'Hey, we're spending all this money on defense. How much is enough?'"

Roberts opposes the MX missile and has his doubts about the B-1 bomber. He favors a conventional buildup, but as far as U.S. forces in Europe are concerned, he said, "If you put that to a vote out in my district, you'd get about an 80-20 vote to bring them home."

- *The military draft.* "I'd like to see us move to a selective service system where everybody goes, where there is some form of alternative service. I'm very worried about a professional military, that's 22-percent made up of minorities. I think we have a better military when people from all walks of life go into it."
- *Trade.* "The EEC and Japan, rightly or wrongly, are perceived as going down a one-way street with trade, and the hardship we're suffering now is somewhat of a new experience for this country. If a vote came up right now that was a protectionist measure to teach the Japanese, the EEC a lesson, it would pass by 200 votes in the Congress of the United States. I think it would be very counterproductive in the long run, but that's where the blood pressure is."
- *Nuclear freeze.* Roberts says there is some sympathy in his district for a freeze, but he doesn't know exactly how much. "I think there is a great concern and sense of frustration [about] how much is enough and how much becomes totally absurd. It cannot be in our national interest and in [the Soviets'] national interest to continue to go down this road."
- *Secretary of State Haig.* "He's viewed as the chief architect of using food as a foreign policy weapon, and he scares people. He is the general in the position of being secretary of state. I for one have been urging him to take off the secretary of agriculture's bat and stick in his own pasture. I think he has done that now. He is a military man who scares a lot of people. I think people would rather see a diplomat in that position."
- *The Western Alliance.* "I think if you asked [people in his district] about the Western Alliance, they might think it was a new athletic conference somewhere."
- *The Falklands crisis.* "Let me say that if there's any ship sunk, we sent a message to [Prime Minister] Thatcher to make sure that it holds some wheat."

May 7: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Actress Ellen Terry Weds

NEW YORK — Mr. James Carew, leading man in Miss Ellen Terry's company, has announced that he was married to that actress at Pittsburgh on March 22 last. The ceremony, performed by a justice of the peace, was attended by Miss Edith Craig, Miss Terry's daughter. Her son, Mr. Gordon Craig, who is in Italy, was notified by cable. The members of the company were kept in ignorance of the event. Mr. Carew, a native of Indiana, is a handsome robust man, 6 feet in height and 32 years of age. He says his wife will not abandon the stage. "I first fell in love with Miss Terry's art," he remarked, "and then with her."

1932: Fanatic Kills President

PARIS — Paul Doumer, 13th president of the Third Republic, has been shot and mortally wounded by Paul Gorgouloff, a White Russian political fanatic. Police said after long grilling of the demented attacker that Gorgouloff was scheming to force French declaration of war on the Soviet Union and so prevent Paris-Moscow cooperation. "I didn't wish to harm poor Doumer, but I saw France preparing to work with Russia and I wanted to oblige France to declare war," Gorgouloff, battered and weary, said in a statement at the prefecture. "I love Hitler and Mussolini immensely," he said.

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U.S. Is Seen as Abandoning Leading Environmental Role

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the second United Nations conference on the world environment due to meet in Nairobi on Monday, there is growing concern among environmental groups in the United States and elsewhere that the United States is abandoning its role as the leader of the international effort to protect the environment.

At the first UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm 10 years ago, the United States was in the forefront in recognizing and acting on man-made threats to land, air and water.

When the UN Environmental Program was created as a result of the Stockholm meeting, the United States became the program's major source of financial support and one of its chief technical, political and moral bulwarks.

Now, however, the Reagan administration is perceived by environmentalists and some UN officials as being in retreat on both domestic and international environmental commitments.

They point first to the reduced U.S. contribution to the UN program. The United States had been providing $10 million a year, or about 40 percent of the agency's total financing. When President Reagan took office, however, the Office of Management and Budget recommended that no money be provided.

At the urging of James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, who was a member of the U.S. delegation in Stockholm, Mr. Reagan budgeted $2 million for the environmental program. Congress eventually appropriated $7.85 million, but administration officials say they are seeking to lower that amount.

No Final Decision

Since Mr. Reagan took office, environmentalists have also seen the administration decide to reduce sharply the budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, relax anti-pollution rules and accelerate development of energy and minerals on public lands.

Mr. Buckley insisted recently that the perception that the United States was in retreat on environmental issues was wrong. "Our role in Nairobi," he said, "will be to continue the leadership that the United States has exercised over the past 10 years."

He said the Reagan administration had made no final decision on a contribution to the UN program next year.

But he said, "There is a feeling now that there should be a better burden sharing internationally. And our No. 2 concern is that UNEP not be converted into an agency for disbursing funds as opposed to a catalyst that identifies problems and coordinates efforts to solve them."

U.S. 'Retreating'

Mr. Buckley said an increase in direct assistance for environmentally oriented projects in recent years through the Agency for International Development significantly underscores the continued U.S. interest in those issues.

As for the charges of dwindling concern for the domestic environment, Mr. Buckley said: "What we are doing is changing methodology rather than retreating from environmental goals. There has been excessive regulation. We are now assessing the costs of that regulation and other strategies."

But Mustafa K. Tolba, executive director of the UN Environmental Program, said in a recent visit to Washington that "the talk outside the United States is that you are retreating from your original commitment."

Mr. Tolba, an Egyptian microbiologist, said such a perception could have a snowballing effect on other countries, particularly with regard to their contributions.

Rep. Don L. Bonker, chairman of the House subcommittee on human rights and international organizations, which recently held a series of hearings on international environmental issues, said Richard Funkhauser, the Environmental Protection Agency's director of international activities, "appeared hostile to the United States commitment to international environmental activities" when he testified before the committee.

Mr. Funkhauser is scheduled to accompany Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the agency, to the meeting in Nairobi, where she, Mr. Buckley and Alan Hill, chairman of the White House's Council on Environmental Quality, will be leaders of the delegation.

According to administration officials, there has been substantial dispute among the government agencies involved in forming the U.S. position, particularly over the degree of emphasis on cooperation on international environmental issues through the UN agency as opposed to bilateral action and reliance on the private market to deal with problems.

With less than a week to go before the conference opens, the United States still did not have an approved official position. The delegation was scheduled to meet Thursday before leaving for Kenya.

Some administration officials concede that the United States is likely to be on the defensive in Nairobi, particularly on issues involving economic disparities between the industrialized countries and developing nations. Mr. Buckley said that the United States did not believe the UN conference was the proper forum for such issues and that the United States would try to contain them.

Congress Units Rebuff Watt On Extension of Species Act

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate panels have voted to extend the embattled Endangered Species Act for three years, rebuffing Interior Secretary James G. Watt's campaign to have it extended for one year only.

The measures would also force Mr. Watt to speed up the addition of species to the list, a process virtually stalled since he took office.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted unanimously Wednesday to extend the 1973 act, best known for holding up the $120-million Tellico Dam in Tennessee as a threat to the tiny snail darter. A subcommittee of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee sent a similar measure to the full committee, which is to vote on it next Tuesday.

222 Animals, 61 Plants

"This is an issue that people care about deeply. It is an issue that goes beyond narrow special interests," said Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate panel and sponsor of its bill. "We are seeking to preserve the diversity of life and slow the accelerating rate of species loss."

The 1973 act is designed to protect rare flowers and animals, particularly when threatened by development projects. Industry and federal agencies must obtain exemptions from the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service to proceed with projects that threaten the survival of 222 animals and 61 plants on the endangered list.

The act has been heatedly opposed by industries ranging from utilities to furriers and mining companies. It is just as fervently defended by conservation groups, which point to increasing extinction rates among plants and animals, comparing the process to "burning books before you've read them."

Amendments added by both the House and Senate panels are designed to speed both the addition of species to the endangered list and the process of granting exemptions to industry. Industry lobbyists called the provisions workable and conservation groups voiced qualified praise, a consensus few expected during months of stormy debate.

Both the House and Senate bills are aimed at reversing Mr. Watt's policy of considering the economic costs of adding a species to the list instead of weighing only biological evidence. Mr. Watt defends his policy by referring to President Reagan's executive order requiring cost-benefit analysis of all new federal regulations.

Both bills say that the Interior Department must consider "solely" biological criteria in adding a species to the endangered list. A committee staffer said the House panel will "flush its report profusely with language explaining this meaning so it is not misinterpreted."

Sir Dawda K. Jawara

President Re-elected In Gambia

The Associated Press

BANJUL, Gambia — Sir Dawda K. Jawara was re-elected president of Gambia on Thursday by a lopsided vote generally regarded as an endorsement of Gambia's confederation with Senegal.

The Senegambian confederation went into effect Feb. 1, prompted by an attempted coup last July 30 which was put down by troops from neighboring Senegal. Sir Dawda was in London for the wedding of Prince Charles at the time of the coup attempt.

Sir Dawda, 58, who has led Gambia since independence from Britain on Feb. 18, 1965, received 72.4 percent of the vote and his People's Progressive Party won 27 of the 35 parliamentary seats, an increase of two.

His opponent, Sheriff Mustapha Dibba, who ran his campaign from jail where he is being held in connection with the failed coup, received 27.6 percent of the vote. His National Convention Party lost two of the five seats it held in parliament. The remaining five seats went to independents.

Mr. Dibba was allowed to run for office pending his May 17 trial for treason.

No vote totals were available for the election, the first in which the president was chosen by direct universal suffrage.

There are still 500 Senegalese troops in Gambia reportedly training the Gambian police force. Gambia has no army.

Businessmen in Banjul reportedly opposed the confederation, which is intended mainly to be a customs and monetary union. Both countries retain their sovereignty and seats at the United Nations.

Before the union, over 70 percent of goods imported into Gambia, which has very low duties, were smuggled out of the country into Senegal. When the customs and monetary union goes into effect, all duties will be at the Senegalese level, depriving Gambian businessmen of their principal, if illegal, source of revenue.

Moscow Rebuffs Critics, Says Vietnam Workers In Russia Are Trainees

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After months of rumors about plane loads of Vietnamese being transported to Soviet factories to work off Hanoi's debt to Moscow, the Soviet authorities have offered an account of the program designed to silence "slanderers in the bourgeois press" who made an issue of it.

Taken at face value, the account in the government newspaper Izvestia was a rebuff to anyone imputing other than altruistic motives to the Soviet Union. It said 7,000 Vietnamese students, aged 17 to 35, had arrived for training in about 50 trades under a year-old agreement that provided for them to remain for a year, earning regular Soviet wages.

Far from being assigned to northern Siberia and other inhospitable areas, as some Western reports have suggested, Izvestia said that the Vietnamese, whose homeland is in the tropics, were working in "regions with the most suitable climate for them." It named cities across the southern tier of the Soviet Union, from Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea to the Altai area of south Siberia.

Izvestia said the Vietnamese had "all rights and freedoms provided by Soviet law," a situation that the newspaper contrasted with "the lack of rights and oppression" facing foreign workers in capitalist countries. The Vietnamese, the paper said, get free textbooks and other study materials, "are given well-appointed housing" alongside Soviet workers and have their return fare to Vietnam paid by the Soviet authorities.

Response to Reports

"The whole of this training of highly skilled workers is connected with and stems from the interests of the economic advance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," the paper said.

The piece was presented as a response to reports in the Western press. However, the Soviet account lost some of its impact for the fact that it was long delayed. Newspapers in the West have been carrying reports for several months suggesting that Vietnamese were being used to help retire their government's debt to the Soviet Union.

Izvestia said the Soviet Union had written off Vietnam's debts after the Vietnam War, but it made no reference to debts that have accumulated since 1975 for military and economic aid, estimated at more than $3 billion.

The article left open the possibility that retirement of the debt was part of the arrangement under which the Vietnamese are working in the Soviet Union. One account circulating here in recent weeks was that the Soviet authorities, while paying the Vietnamese at Soviet wage rates, were retaining a portion of the wages — one report said 40 percent — to offset the Vietnamese debt.

The uncertainty was not removed by a companion article distributed by Tass saying that the Vietnamese "at their discretion can remit part of their earnings to their families at home." While this could have been noted as a means of underlining the solicitousness of the Soviet authorities, it could also have been read as an indication that the Vietnamese are not free to dispose of their entire income as they choose.

Training Aspect

The Tass article also seemed less emphatic about the training aspect of the program. It said only the Vietnamese were "sent mainly for training and work," implying that some might be coming for work only. Tass also went beyond Izvestia in offering examples of the projects to which the Vietnamese were assigned — chemical, textile and machine-building plants, and irrigation and land-reclamation projects.

The Izvestia article glossed over at least one other aspect of the program that suggested that the work element weighed as importantly as the need for [illegible]. The Tass article, quoting [illegible] Kostin, a first deputy [illegible] the government's State [illegible] for Labor and Social [illegible] the program provided for [illegible] up to five years for the [illegible]namese, one year in [illegible] the other four at work.

At its present level, the [illegible] seems unlikely to make [illegible] impact on either the Vi[illegible] debt, if that is a factor, [illegible] shortage of skilled labor [illegible] industry. But Western [illegible] note that, for Vietnam, [illegible]gram may constitute the only prospect at present of repaying any significant portion of the Soviet loans.

Although 7,000 Vietnamese are not in themselves be a major factor in the Soviet work force of 37 million in industry and 11 million in construction, the Soviet Union has long been seeking to allay manpower shortages by employing workers from allied countries.

The manpower shortage has become one of the major headaches facing Soviet planners.

The Vietnamese, with a labor surplus, are well-placed to help out. And to judge from the assessment of Mr. Kostin, the labor official, the Vietnamese promise to be among the more reliable workers entering Soviet industry. Tass quoted the official as having praised the skills of Vietnamese women working as weavers in textile mills.

Cal Tjader, U.S. Star On Vibraphone, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Cal Tjader, 56, a jazz vibraphonist whose easy Latin and Afro-Cuban style kept him popular through three decades, died of a heart attack here Wednesday. He had just arrived in the Philippines to appear in three concerts.

Mr. Tjader, a Swedish-American whose parents were vaudevillians, was born in St. Louis. He began his musical career when he met jazz pianist Dave Brubeck while studying at San Francisco State College after World War II.

He played drums for Brubeck's group, but occasionally stepped out in front to solo on the vibraphone. In 1953, Mr. Tjader joined the George Shearing group and that took him to New York, where he eventually formed his own group.

One of his better known recordings was the 1964 single, "Soul Sauce." An album, "La Onda Va Bien," won a Grammy for the best Latin recording of 1980. He received a Grammy nomination this year for "Gozame! Pero Ya . . ."

OBITUARIES

Helmut Dantine

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Helmut Dantine, 65, best known for his portrayal of handsome, arrogant Nazis in World War II films, has died of a heart attack at his home in Beverly Hills, family friends announced Wednesday.

The Austrian-born actor's first movie role was in "International Squadron," which starred Ronald Reagan, in 1941. The final film of his career, which spanned 40 years and included more than two dozen credits as actor, director or producer, was last year in Bo Derek's "Tarzan the Apeman."

Mr. Dantine's best-known World War II films included "Mrs. Miniver," "Casablanca," "Mission To Moscow" and "Passage to Marseilles."

Brenda Duff Frazier

NEWTON, Mass. (UPI) — Brenda Duff Frazier Kelly Chatfield-Taylor, 60, heiress to a grain fortune and the nation's No. 1 glamour girl as a 1938 debutante, died Monday.

She once was engaged to Howard Hughes, she dated Douglas Fairbanks Jr., she was a regular at Manhattan's Stork Club, the golden girl of café society and she was on the cover of Life magazine.

She was the heiress to a reported $4.5-million grain fortune. Her father, Frank Duff Frazier, divorced her mother, who later became Mrs. Frederick Wattris, when she was still a child. Her "coming out party" at New York's Ritz-Carlton was one of the social events of the era.

Gen. Walther Wenck

HAMBURG, West Germany (UPI) — Gen. Walther Wenck, 81, who commanded one of the last remnants of Hitler's forces in the dying days of the Third Reich, has died.

Gen. Wenck was commander of what is called the "phantom army," which existed only in Hitler's imagination. Even as Hitler, from his chancellery bunker with Soviet troops only a few blocks away, ordered Gen. Wenck to counterattack, the general was retreating westward with what remained of his 12th Army, mostly boys under 18 and men over 50, in the hope of being captured by the British or Americans. In the event, he was captured by the Americans.

Oliver H.P. Rodman

BROOKLINE, Mass. (AP) — Oliver H.P. Rodman, 77, a sports magazine writer and publisher, has died.

Mr. Rodman was the publisher of Outdoors magazine, Open Road for Boys and Child Life magazines. He also was co-founder of Saltwater Sportsman and wrote many articles for other sports and outdoor magazines. He wrote four books on fishing.

Francis A. Cox

NEW YORK (NYT) — Francis A. Cox, 68, former vice president and chief financial officer of The New York Times Co., died Wednesday.

Lord Janner

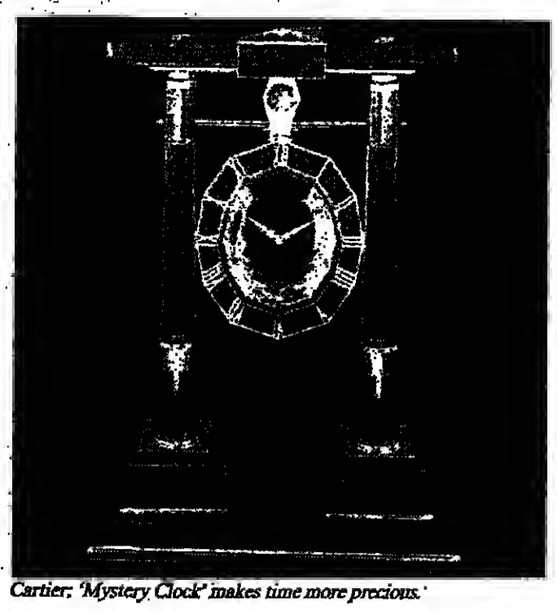
LONDON (AP) — Baron Janner, 89, who served four decades in the House of Commons, died Wednesday. Lord Janner, a Labor Party member, represented the city of Leicester for most of his tenure in Commons.

Luxury exports: Ahead of the steel industry.

John Copsey-von Hoselt

Dior: For stylish sportsmen.

YSL: Spring fever.



Cartier: 'Mystery Clock' makes time more precious.

FRENCH LUXURY PRODUCTS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

MAY, 1982

Givenchy: Hats on to spring and summer.

Lalique: Vase with bacchantes.

John Copsey-von Hoselt

The tourist trade: Big business at Roissy airport.

By Ian M. Gummer

FOR MOST of the past decade the world has been reeling from the effects of an economic crisis that has brought some industries to their knees, but the recession has scarcely touched one sector of French industry — the "top-of-the-market" luxury goods.

Every year a handful of foreign visitors to France board planes at Paris airports carrying their purchases of jewels, perfume, clothing and other high-priced articles worth a minimum of 150,000 francs, or about $25,000, per person.

For the year 1979, according to the lastest figures provided by French customs officials, these purchasers numbered only 327 — out of millions of visitors. But their spending represented 16 percent of the tax-deductible luxury items bought by foreigners in the sophisticated boutiques of the Place Vendôme, the rue de la Paix, the rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, the avenue Montaigne and the other streets in Paris where the highest quality is available to the privileged few.

In 1979, nontaxed luxury items worth 2.6 billion francs were carried away via the three Paris airports, up from 1.2 billion francs in 1977. Many of the purchases valued at 150,000 francs or more consisted of jewelry, and customs officials say that wealthy families from the Middle East oil-exporting countries were prominent buyers.

The figures for these so-called "invisible" exports are not included in accounting provided by the National Confederation of Artistic Industries and Crafts, Fashion and Creation. The confederation comprises all sectors of the luxury goods industry: Jewelry, haute couture and other clothing, perfume, cosmetics, leather goods, porcelain, glass, tableware and many others, an exception being gourmet foods.

Pre-tax turnover of French luxury goods, including exports, totaled 45 billion francs in 1981, up from 44.3 billion francs in 1980 and from 34.4 billion francs in 1978. Nearly one-quarter of the total for 1981 were exports, at over 12 billion francs, up from 10.3 billion francs in 1979 and 8.9 billion francs in 1978.

The most important sector by far was perfume and cosmetics, with total production in 1980 of 11.8 billion francs, more than 3.7 billion of which represented exports. The main markets for these products were West Germany, which took 14 percent of the exports, Italy with 9 percent and the United States, Britain and Belgium-Luxembourg, each with about 7 percent. Japan and the Soviet Union were at the bottom of the list with 2.8 percent and 2.5 percent.

With more than 10,000 companies employing about 200,000 workers, the production of luxury goods is big business in France.

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And yet for many years successive governments tended to disdain the industry, taking notice of it mainly to impose heavy taxes. According to Jacques Mouclier, executive president of the fashion trades federation, the authorities finally realized that rather than being small, artisanal affairs, the luxury goods companies "were important for the balance of trade."

Mr. Mouclier said that "the steel industry contributes about 25 billion francs to the trade balance while the luxury goods industry provides 45 billion francs."

Noting a change in the official attitude, Mr. Mouclier said: "About six years ago I decided to breathe new life into the Confederation of Artistic Industries and Crafts, Fashion and

(Continued on Page 9S)

EXPORTS *Colbert Committee boosts prestige products*

THE *crème de la crème* of the French luxury goods industry, an elite list of internationally known household names even though few people can afford their product, is to be found in Paris under the name of a man born in 1619.

With a total of 51 companies, the Colbert Committee, or trade group, was created in 1954 to protect the interests and promote the development of France's most prestigious industrial sector — luxury products such as jewelry, perfume, furs, haute couture, leather goods, luggage, glassware and porcelain.

The expansion of trade in general and especially of exports was the principal concern of the trade group, and it was this that inspired the founders of the Colbert Committee to adopt the name of Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Monsieur Colbert was finance minister and secretary of state under Louis XIV, and was one of the first European statesmen to understand the importance of increased trade, both nationally and internationally.

Colbert promoted the development of the East India Company and the French settlement in Canada, and his name became synonymous with trade expansion.

Representative names of members of the Colbert Committee reveal a blue-ribbon list running from Baccarat, Balmain, Chanel and Dior through Guerlain, Hermès, Lanvin and Moët & Chandon to Saint-Louis, Van Cleef & Arpels and Vuitton.

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The trade group is small enough that company presidents telephone each other on a first-name basis. For Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, vice-president of the committee, the group is a forum. "I prefer the word forum," he said. "This forum allows us to get together like a club of old classmates."

Members of the Colbert "club" dislike the word "luxury" as a description of their products. Mr. Dumas-Hermès said "high-quality" is better. "We are talking about civilization and culture," he said. "Let me be poetic for a moment, because there is a poetry to be found in the names of the crafts that are represented by the names of the members of the committee — jeweler, goldsmith, leatherworker, tailor, dressmaker, finisher, embroiderer, carver, baggage-maker, or glass-maker."

Poetry aside, it remains true that tradition — many of the companies in the group were founded in the 19th century and some in the 18th — and craftsmaship result in goods that require a purchaser to have a well-furbished bank account in order to pay for a quality that is in fact a luxury.

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This luxury is produced today in France and Italy. "Europe, as a whole, has for centuries produced high-quality goods of great creativity stamped with the style of the country of origin," Mr. Dumas-Hermès noted, "but what essentially remains in Europe in this field is produced in France and Italy."

France has been slow to respond to Italian competition. The United States, Mr. Dumas-Hermès said, has developed its own range of high-quality goods but has always been attracted by the "European sex appeal" or the European "quality appeal."

"The Italians responded to this with great imagination in publicity for their products and with mobility for their production methods; the French have had a weak sense of public relations and an unwillingness to grant production licenses," according to Mr. Dumas-Hermès.

He noted, however, that while 100 years ago many of the French companies that are still producing luxury products were in competition with as many firms in Britain, today "there isn't a single competitor in Britain."

French producers have tended to lack mobility but have maintained an ability to bounce back. "Societies have worshipped the 'plastic' god or the 'technology god,'" Mr. Dumas-Hermès said, but "sooner or later the realization returns that the traditional craftsmanship and the high-quality of handmade products is a missing element."

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To become a member of this exclusive club, a company must produce high-quality, handmade goods with a high percentage of export sales. The 51 houses in the trade group showed a turnover of more than 6 billion francs in 1980, with exports amounting to 3.8 billion francs.

This resulted in an average of over 60 percent of total sales that went to exports. The latest available figures put exports of perfume at 68.7 percent of turnover for 1980, at 1.5 billion francs. Jewelry exports accounted for 73 percent

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès

of turnover, amounting to 423.8 million francs. Exports of men's and women's clothing by members of the club totaled 403.5 million francs and accounted for 53 percent of sales.

Exportation is one of the keys to membership. A candidate "must

(Continued on Page 9S)

PERFUMES *Market expanding abroad*

By Mark J. Kurlansky

IN the modern French perfume industry, two realities are trying to merge. One is the traditional perfume center: the hilly town of Grasse, which is visited by as many as 4,000 tourists each day in peak season.

A second reality, seen only by professionals, is a conference room in an elegant building in Paris where a group of 23 French companies, all of which earn more than 40 percent of their sales income from exports, have organized a marketing effort called "prestige of French perfumery." Written on a large board in the room are marketing ideas with phrases such as "the image of France" underlined.

In the French cosmetics industry, 60 percent of a $670-million annual income from exports is derived from perfume sales. The market is rapidly expanding, as perfume is no longer a product limited to wealthy women.

And the French industry still dominates the world perfume market.

In Europe, the country's largest market, French perfume is barely challenged. More than half of French export sales are in Europe. West Germany, France's best customer, takes 14 percent of French exports. Italy is the second biggest customer.

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The foreign sales figures are impressive, having grown an average of 15.7 percent each year from 1960 to 1978 and still growing, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. But in the past decade of market growth the French have had to struggle to maintain their position. They have gained in some markets and lost in others. Thus, they have managed to stay in about the same position. Their top challenge has been that American companies have entered the race.

The United States is France's third biggest perfume customer. While sales have been increased in this vital, expanding market, the French market share in the United States has been halved in the past 10 years, according to Bruno Queyrel of the export service of the French Federation of Perfume, Beauty and Toilet Product Industries.

The American companies are generally part of larger conglomerates, which give them ample resources for the development and marketing of new products. This process has also reached the French industry, where today many of the traditional family houses have been bought out by conglomerates. Foreign companies control about 30 percent of the French industry.

Chanel is owned by a Swiss conglomerate. Others, such as Christian Dior, are owned by French conglomerates.

"The French is a product of creation and the American of marketing," said Mr. Queyrel. The claim is often made here that the Americans spend more money on marketing but the French, with a generally more expensive product, spend more on making the perfume.

It takes a "nose," as a perfume creator is called, several years to develop a new fragance. Only about five of the 50 new fragrances created every year in France succeed. To compete with Americans means the additional expense of matching the sophisticated marketing techniques of American companies. A new perfume can represent a risk of as much as $8 million.

"Companies that do not succeed in America are not willing to invest," said Guy Leyssene, director of Paco Rabanne, one of the few French companies whose largest customer is the United States. "In the United States," he said, "you have to have the courage to invest enough." According to Mr. Leyssene, between 15 and 20 percent of the price of a bottle of Paco Rabanne is the marketing cost.

Another unusual fact about

(Continued on Page 11S)

FURNITURE *Inside an atelier: time is not a factor for Parisian artisans*

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

RENE Turba and Roger Bessière don't know each other — but they have a lot in common.

Both work hidden well away from the hustle and bustle of the Faubourg St. Antoine — Paris' furniture mecca — patiently designing and making furniture almost entirely by hand. To find them, you'd either need to know what they've done for their clients by word of mouth or just stumble upon them by wandering into the passageways where they work.

In their early 50s, both belong to a generation in which crafts were still passed on from father to son or learned from a "patron." Both know what the word "apprenticeship" means and both grew up in the days when no one had heard of a 40-hour work week.

From then on, the differences become greater, for no two *ébénistes* (cabinetmakers) are alike, either in their background or in their approach to their craft.

Mr. Turba, who works at the end of a passageway named *Cours de 3 Frères*, wanted to be a doctor. Instead, he ended up joining the resistance in World War II. The war over, he decided to follow in his father's footsteps and take up the trade. His formal training included the Ecole Boulle, France's most prestigious school for applied arts, and did a *tour de France*, going from one home to another for three years, doing whatever cabinetmaking or repair work he could. "School was good," Mr. Turba said, "but the best teacher was my father."

Mr. Turba's workshop is typical of the few furniture-making shops that remain in the neighborhood. A small sign indicates the way up a rickety staircase. Once inside, you discover a world that doesn't seem to have changed since the last century. In the main office, a clutter of tools, drafting paper, shelves filled with books on furniture styles, and a couple of chairs to sit on — if you can get to them.

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"It's a mess," admitted Mr. Turba, laughing. "Furniture makers don't have time to clean up." As if apologizing, he added: "You know, creating beautiful furniture is not a money-making venture. If you want to make money, you have to do mass-produced furniture." A pause. "I just don't know how to do it."

He unveiled the headboard and legs of a Louis XVI bed he had just finished for a client. Intricately sculpted, the bed is a copy of a Borély bed found at the Château de Borély in Versailles, a 16th-century creation one would certainly not find in a store on the Faubourg St. Antoine. Refusing to reveal the time it took to complete the bed, Mr. Turba insisted that "it's the quality of the work that's important, not the time. The time doesn't count."

Time may not count, but the quality of the material does. Holding up a piece of wood, he demonstrated the difference between kinds of wood. "Two different things are done to the wood. The sawed-off wood is from a tree that has come straight from the forest and has been cut. The 'sliced' wood has been plunged into boiling water and cut up in slices, like you would a sausage. He shook his head. "The difference between them is the difference between frozen meat and fresh meat."

Roger Bessière, who works not far from Mr. Turba at the end of another passageway off the Faubourg St. Antoine, started out like Mr. Turba, learning from his father and then going to an apprenticeship. At the age of 14 he was working for a furniture maker and learning the trade.

"I started out doing everything by hand," said Mr. Bessière, "and believe me, it's not the same thing. We had to be careful and keep track of what we were doing. We were afraid of the boss and had our noses to the grindstone all day long. At the end of three years we knew how to put together a few pieces of furniture — but it takes 10 years to really know what you're doing in this job and you still keep on learning."

Mr. Bessière, who works with individuals ("I start out generally by doing something for a bedroom and usually end up doing every room in the house"), said his personal taste has "nothing to do" with what he does for his clients. "When I work for someone, what counts is the construction of the piece of furniture and respecting the wishes of the client down to the millimeter," he said.

Like Mr. Turba and many other furniture makers, Mr. Bessière has only one workman — and regrets it. "There just aren't enough qualified workers around anymore," he sighed. "First of all, many of the older people who could teach the craft are gone now and no one can pass on what they knew. Young people don't want to live on the minimum wage that they would have to for years in order really to learn the job."

"It's not a job where you stand around in a white jacket turning out beautiful furniture. It's dusty and it takes a lot of muscles to work with the wood. You have to be meticulous and careful, and despite the dust and dirt turn out a piece of furniture that is impeccable."

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Mr. Bessière is currently working on a cherry-wood wall unit for a client. The cost: More than $13,000. "When you're on your own like this," he said, "you don't have a boss on your back — but you have your clients, many of whom know absolutely nothing about making furniture. It takes a lot of patience to put up with what I have to hear sometimes."

For the last 25 years, Mr. Bessière has been working 10 hours a day, 5 days a week, and most

(Continued on Page 9S)

FRENCH LUXURY PRODUCTS

JEWELRY *A leader in export earnings*

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

FRANCE'S top jewelers, most of them established in discreetly plush, heavily protected shops around the Place Vendôme, have traditionally sold mainly to foreigners.

Though sales figures are not readily disclosed, the government exporters' yearbook for 1980 lists Gérard's exports at between 250 million and 300 million francs, those of Chaumet and Van Cleef & Arpels between 100 million and 150 million francs and Boucheron's at 50 million to 60 million francs, indicating that foreign-exchange earnings account for between 60 percent and 90 percent of total turnover.

The trade seems unanimous in agreeing that foreign sales, mainly to the United States, the Middle East and Far East, or to nationals of these regions residing or visiting in France, will account for even larger shares in the future. French clients are apparently discouraged by higher taxes imposed by the new government, and a recent regulation making their formerly anonymous, cash-over-the-counter purchases impossible — as now all goods worth more than 10,000 francs must be paid for by check.

Although Socialism may put a crimp on domestic demand, jeweler Jacques Arpels last night played host at the Paris Opéra to a high-society gala, under the patronage of President François Mitterrand, for the Pasteur-Weizman foundation.

French jewelers are also facing supply-side problems: the dearth of young workers willing to spend years learning skills from aging craftsmen, increased labor costs resulting from new laws on shorter work weeks and longer vacations, as well as the increase from 17 percent to 33 percent of the value added tax on raw precious stones. French jewelers stalk public auctions and private sales in France and abroad to buy back their own and others' creations as additional raw materials.

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The top exporter since 1975, Gérard, is the most recently established firm. Louis Gérard, a former jewelry-trade executive, found private backers in 1968 to set up his own firm, selling his own designs and using only the highest-quality stones.

Rumors of the imminent shutdown of Gérard, because of major disagreements between Mr. Gérard and some of his backers, were followed by the news last month that some backers had been replaced by new shareholders. "Not only are we still in business, but poised for further expansion after an admittedly difficult year," Jean-Paul Desmaretz, the public relations manager, explained.

Gérard's yearly collection, shown at Gstaad, is subsequently sold either privately, by traveling salespeople, or through either the Paris (avenue Montaigne) headquarters, or through sister shops in Lausanne, Gstaad, London, Monte Carlo, Geneva and Cannes.

But a New York branch that was opened in December, 1980, had to close in April of 1982 because of a new French government regulation cutting annual foreign- exchange transfers by firms to overseas affiliates from 5 million to 1 million

Louis Gérard

francs, Mr. Desmaretz added. A small office will, however, be opened there soon to continue business in the United States.

Chaumet, established in 1780, has branches in London, Geneva, Brussels, Tokyo and Hong Kong that are built to resemble closely its Paris salesroom on Place Vendôme.

Chairman Jacques Chaumet pointed out that Chaumet jewelry, made to both traditional and modern designs, "is part of a broader product range, including high-quality watches ('*les Temporelles*'), following our purchase of Bréguet watches 12 years ago." "We also make cigar boxes, letter openers, vases, and *bestiaire* objects — animal heads or bodies carved by the glassmaker Baccarat and adorned with gold or precious stones," he noted.

Mr. Chaumet is president of the Haute Joaillerie de France group, composed of Chaumet, Boucheron, Mauboussin, Mellerio and Van Cleef & Arpels, which organizes joint exhibitions, draws up common rules on profit margins and the quality of stones and sets a joint approach to the government on administrative problems.

Van Cleef & Arpels, established in 1906, pioneered the costly but much-appreciated "invisible setting" technique and was the first top jeweler to launch, in 1950, a cheaper range of boutique jewels — a limited number of copies of about 1,000 models — Mr. Arpels, the firm's chairman, pointed out.

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High-quality "*Boutique des Heures*" watches and lighters complete the range, with the prosperous perfume business now existing as a separate company. Established in New York since 1938, V.C.A. also has branches in Beverly Hills, Palm Beach, London, Geneva, Cannes, Monte Carlo and Deauville. V.C.A. has added exclusive distribution arrangements with top jewelers in leading French cities, as well as in Zurich, Sapporo, Milan, Kuwait, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Gérard Boucheron, who recently handed over chairmanship of the family firm, founded in 1958, to his son Alain, sees Boucheron's 1982 foreign sales accounting for 80 percent to 90 percent of turnover, compared to 60 percent in past years.

Boucheron has shops in Biarritz, Geneva and London, and either agents or "corners" in jewelry or department stores "almost everywhere that matters," Mr. Boucheron added. "We were the first to make gold evening bags and also make compacts, 'small' jewelry pieces, using semiprecious stones, selling from $1,000 upward, and our own *bestiaire* line of decorated animal beads and bodies, sculpted by our craftspeople from rock crystal."

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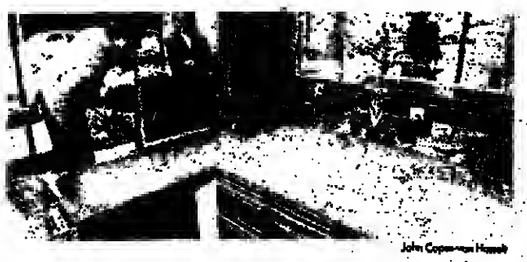
Cartier, founded in 1847, may well be among the top foreign exchange earners, but Chairman Alain Perrin refuses to give figures — even to the exporters' yearbook. He scoffs at comments by other jewelers that Cartier has wrecked its reputation by licensing the manufacture and worldwide distribution through 5,000 jewelry shops of its "relatively" inexpensive "Must" pens, watches, lighters and leatherwear, launched in 1972.

"Cartier also sells top-quality, exclusive jewelry," he pointed out, "as well as the exclusive 'S' line of evening bags, leatherwear, jeweled hairslides and watches, launched 1980 and sold only through our own 20 shops and 90 franchised boutiques around the world. In 1980, we also launched the '*Pendules Mysterieuses*' ('Mystery Clocks') line, with a limited number of unique pieces made each year from precious and semiprecious stones, using the skills of 14 trades." This has been followed by a cheaper line of "Art Deco" clocks, retailing in two designs at around 30,000 francs each.

Mr. Perrin added: "Cartier may be criticized, but we are the only jeweler appealing to a young, broad public, and the only one making enough profit to plan to finance a project enabling talented young craftspeople to be apprenticed to experienced artists, and eventually to set up on their own." The continued success of French jewelry, at least according to a press handout of the Haute Joaillerie de France, is based on the fact that: "The purchase of a jewel satisfies the aspirations of every woman and the self-esteem of husbands...



John Copenman Hewett

Posh bathrooms from Paris

By Todd Martin

THE PLACE de la Madeleine houses many things, from the gourmet food shops of Fauchon, down past the flower market and the fur shops and the art galleries to the juncture of the rue Royale and the Boulevard de la Madeleine.

Here, nestled under the 66-foot-tall Corinthian columns of the church and just behind the marble rail of the entrance to the Métro, sits Sanitaire de Prestige Porcher, two floors, under arched windows, dedicated to what is sometimes called the smallest room in the house.

Porcher furnishes bathroom fixtures to the world. From six factories in France, these fixtures go out to grace homes in Europe and Africa, in the Caribbean and in Tahiti, in the Mideast and in Hong Kong. Outlets in all these areas, and hundreds of others in France, sell the bathroom de luxe — to those who can afford it.

Exact figures are not available, but judging by the activity of the sales women in the Madeleine store, business is brisk.

One is shown a simple wash basin, silver faucets, stopper control and stopper for 6,200 francs, a bit over $1,000. A matching tub goes for 15,300 francs. Its ceramic tile is said to resist fire, acids, time (or perhaps the weather). The bidet costs 5,400 francs.

A nice touch for the smallest of small rooms is a bidet on ball bearings: It slides out of its cabinet housing from beneath a wash basin with gold fixtures — not, one is assured, solid gold, merely a gold bath over a baser metal.

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Standing tall in one corner to rival the Corinthian columns outside is a complete shower, mirrored, quarter-round to fit in the corner, with dusky curved, sliding door — 18,109 francs.

But it is mostly bathtubs, some resembling couches for astronauts, controls within easy reach, that are displayed in this hall of mirrors, which themselves can cost thousands of francs. (Porcher does not manufacture mirrors or other accessories, just the basics, but it does sell them in its stores.)

There are 500-franc toilet-paper holders and there are various hangers and shelves and racks equally dear. One showroom touch, as befits a company that has been in the business since 1880, is a charming painted porcelain wash basin supported on a three-legged stand, swiveled face mirror above, painted water pitcher below and brass towel rods along each side. Nice for a quiet shave.

Porcher also makes a sort of fold-up urinal that is mounted on a wall. It comes in various colors, for 600 francs, and is "discreet, esthetic, and for the first time makes it possible to allow a urinal in a bathroom."

Toilet seats and bowls can run to more than 2,000 francs. The bowls are designed variously according to exit workings: vertical, central, oriental. It would take drawings to tell the difference. The same for the seats: named Provence, Regate, Omega, Majorque.

Porcher does not install, it just sells, but one can tell one's plumbing contractor to get everything from Porcher.

It seems that nothing has been forgotten. There are even kitchen sinks, 3,141 francs.

FRENCH LUXURY PRODUCTS

High priority from government for a sector that scores heavily abroad

FASHION

FRANCE'S Socialist government has given strong backing to the high-fashion industry by making the Louvre available for this spring's ready-to-wear show, promising a new fashioo museum and pledging funds for a *maison de la mode* near the Forum des Halles shopping complex. The *maison* would contain permanent showrooms, a documentation center and a university-level insutute of fashion studies.

"Business is booming, according to Jacques Mouclier, chairman of the fashion trades federation, and the 25-percent increase in turnover in 1981 to 5 billion francs ($833 million) — half of the total in foreign exchange — probably will be repeated this year."

He pointed out that French haute couture as such, the 200 to 400 one-of-a-kind models produced yearly by each fashion house, has only 1,000 or so clients, mainly foreigners. Sales of these garments account for only 3 percent of industry turnover; an additional 12 percent comes from the limited-series boutique models. 35 percent is generated by sales of women's ready-to-wear, 22 percent by men's ready-to-wear and about 27 percent from accessories, sold under the fashion house's label.

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Though all French fashion houses have foreign clients, industry circles indicate that the top earners of foreign exchange are Cardin, Dior, Yves St. Laurent, Givenchy and Chanel, with Per Spook of Norway and Kenzo of Japan starting to contribute substantially to the trade balance through the operations of their recently established Paris houses.

Though competing fiercely for clients around the world, France's couturiers now cooperate closely in the growing fight against fakes: Their teams of inspectors routinely exchange information on "suspect" merchandise they may have seen on their foreign tours.

Pierre Cardin, the only couturier selliog io Peking and Sofia in Bulgaria, comes in for sharp criticism from his haute couture colleagues for branching out beyond accessories into tableware, furniture, carpets, bathroom tiles — and lately groceries and catering.

An agreement with Maxim's restauraot in 1980 to use the Maxim name on high-quality preserves, confectioneries, wines and champagne, sold through a Paris Maxim's shop and by 1,000 distributors throughout France, was followed by the acquisition last year of a controlling share in the restaurant.

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Pierre Cardin has already built an identical "Maxim's" restaurant in Brussels, with further copies slated for Tokyo, Rio, Washington, Singapore and Sydney. "But so far, oonfashioo goods make only a minor contribution to group tornover," Cardin's licensing manager, Edouard St. Bris, pointed out. "Forty percent of our sales come from men's clothing, another 30 percent from women's wear.

"Eighty percent of our products are manufactured under license in some 500 factories around the world, but we operate strict quality-cootrol standards through our local offices or agents. We are also the only fashion house to sponsor the arts — by paying for French and foreign artists to perform or show their works at the Espace Cardin arts center oo the Champs Elysées."

Yves St. Laurent may be the next target for jibes from colleagues if plans to market economy-prieed clothes work ont. "We are at present trying out a range of clothes costing 800 to 2,500 francs, far less than our present ready-to-wear items, on sale through the C & A chain in Germany," explained YSL's managing director, Marc Vincent.

"We are also looking for a manufacturing partner in the United States, where YSL has a subsidiary company. The models in this line would oot actually be created by St.Laurent, but developed by designer teams along his suggestions. We reckoo we could add 1 to 2 million elients to YSL's presenht several hundred thousand who buy men's and women's clothes and accessories through the four wholly owned YSL Rive Gauche boutiques — two in Paris, two in New York — and 170 franchised boutiques around the world."

Ninety percent of YSL's women's garments are made by the French manufacturer Mendès, 34 percent of which is owned by YSL. Men's clothes are made by Bidermann in France and the United States. YSL has turned down a number of offers to put its name on chocolates, cigarettes and automobile seat covers.

Christian Dior's development has long been hampered by the financial prob'ems of its owners — first Boussac textiles, then the Groupe Willot, both of whicb went bankrupt. Dior's cbairman, Jacques Rouët, said that uoder arrangements recently put together by the government, Dior is now the subsidiary of a new firm owned 49 percent by Willot's creditor banks and 51 percent by the state Institut de Développement Industriel.

"At last we will be free to invest our profits in expansion abroad and revamp our Paris beadquarters into a small luxury department store," he said. "We also iotend to add a series of boutiques to those already existing in Riyadh, Geneva, Paris and Sydney, boost the activities of our London and New York subsidiaries and expand our produet ranges in furs, accessories, sportswear, ready-to-wear, children's clothes and bousehold linen." Dior's licensee manufacturers include Kanebo of Japan, Jooes of New York, Irving Samuel of Canada, and Hart, Schaffoer and Marx of Chicago.

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A few months before opening a luxury boutique on Madison Aveoue, Hubert de Givenchy will be the guest of honor on May 10 at a $300-a-plate gala in New York, organized by the Fashion Institute of Technology. This event will launch a traveling retrospective show of Givenchy's creations since 1950.

A group of Japanese companies is planning a similar event in Tokyo next year, according to the firm's managing director, André Grézaud. Givenchy, with subsidiaries in Tokyo, New York and London, is opening another in Brazil, and distributes clothes and accessories made by licensed manufacturers through franchising arrangements with shops or department stores in France and abroad. Recently, Givenchy won exclusive contracts to decorate the interior of Ford's Continental and Nissan's Laurel automobiles.

Givenchy recently won a contract to decorate Ford's Continental.

Chanel is "updating, but not outdating, the late Mademoiselle's ageless classics," said the firm's manager, Roland Bourge. A licensing arrangement with Mendès ended in 1980. Chanel now works with a series of small French garment manufacturers and is developing new lines of coordinates, pant suits, furs, underwear and "unisex" leather goods, as well as variations of the popular two-tone shoe and quilted shoulder bags.

The Paris house, together with subsidiaries in London and New York, oversees worldwide marketing arrangements via boutiques and "corners" in top department stores. Further outlets are planned in Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Tokyo, Hoog Koog and Rome.

— VANYA WALKER-LEIGH

LUXURY FLEET — Hertz has recently begun a luxury self-drive car rental service in Paris. The vehicles available range from the Porsche 928S (which goes for 1,030 francs a day) to the Volkswagen GTi 16S (available for 317 francs).

COLBERT

(Continued from Page 7S)

have high-quality workers, mainly Freoch, and be concerned with export activity. If a company is turned down, it is usually because its export activity is not sufficiently important," the vice-president of the committee said.

The practical advantages of club membership are oot to be denied. As a spokesman said, "If our company has a problem with customs officials, say, concerning our exports, our accountants can get oo the telephone and work with eacb other to resolve the difficulty."

Beyond commercial interest lies a genuine pride in the handmade goods produced from prime-quality raw materials by craftsmen born to the art. The result of their work, at the highest level, is beautiful.

One dictionary definition of the word "luxury" is "an object that is desirable but costly," while another says that the object adds to "pleasure or comfort, but is not absolutely necessary."

Not absolutely necessary, perhaps. But perhaps "we are talking about civilization and culture."

— IAN M. GUMMER

LUXURY OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 7S)

Creation to set up a pressure group vis-a-vis the government and provide information to the media."

Mr. Mouclier, who was then the president of the trade group, sees its role as being "to defend the industry as a whole when its interests are threatened by proposed government measures."

The luxury goods industry carries a heavy weight under government taxation and social security policies. "The oil industry or the chemical industry, for example, are oot labor-intensive and don't have to carry the social charges based on wages that our sectors have to support," Mr. Mouclier said. "We would like the government to rethink its system of sharing out social charges to make it more equitable."

By definition, luxury goods producers rely on highly skilled and highly paid artists and craftsmen who are creating and tooling their work by hand. This implies social costs to employers of between 70 and 80 percent of production costs.

For Marc Porthault, president of a luxury linen house, legislation reducing the work week to 39 hours and a proposed fifth week of paid vacation "represents two weeks of lost production for us." He added: "We would like to increase our workforce, but we can't do it without a loss of quality." And, he noted, sales are based on the quality of the product.

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The president of the perfume and clothing house of Lanvin, Bernard Lanvin, said, "Since the 1973 oil crisis, sales have continued to rise but profits have not shown the same relative increase because costs have gone up, and if we passed on these costs we would price ourselves out of the market." He also noted that the world economic crisis "has had an effect on tourism and this has slowed growth in our sales."

Jewelers are worried about the doubling in the tax on precious stones this year, to 33.3 percent from 17 percent. A spokesman for the industry, Jacques Chaumet, whose headquarters are on the Place Vendôme, said this will seriously affect sales.

Another major concern among producers of handcrafted luxury goods is the gentle art of theft by forgery. This pirating "hurts us a lot," Mr. Lanvin said. "I suppose, in a certain way, it's the price of success. It's not the Japanese — they copy and improve, but they don't go io for forgery. It's places like Taiwan or Italy or countries in Sooth America. Lanvin itself spends nearly $200,000 a year in protecting trademarks."

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Despite these worries, the industry is mildly optimistic. According to Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, "The present government seems to be more aware than previous ones of the importance of the luxury goods industry. We are hiring employees, or at least we are not firing people. The industry doesn't need any subsidies, and the government has seen that. The government has agreed that a representative of the luxury goods producers should accompany the French employer's delegation that goes with the minister of industry on his trips abroad."

Industry spokesman agree that the principal markets for luxury goods are Europe, the United States and Japan. The Far East is an increasingly important market.

according to Mr. Mouclier of the fashion trades federation. "There are three centers that are becoming very important — Bangkok, Singapore and Hong Kong," he said. "Rich Chinese go there to buy our products."

Mr. Lanvin sees "a possibility for a big expansion in feminine fashion."

The outlook for luxury appears to be good.

FURNITURE

(Continued from Page 7S)

Saturday and Sunday mornings. What with managing his stock of wood, drawing up estimates, visiting his clients and actually producing the furniture, he is always busy.

He said, however, that when he goes into semi-retirement in a couple of years, he will continue to work, if only for his own pleasure. "I'm happiest at my workbench," he smiled. "That is where I forget everything around me."

Would he encourage a young person to go into the trade? "Let's face it," he said. "A street cleaner makes more than someone starting out in this field. You really have to have a love of beautiful creations to go into making top-quality furniture these days."

The proof? Only 25 years ago, Mr. Bessière had more than 20 colleagues in his passageway.

Now he is the only one left — and sooo he will be gooe.

The contributors to this supplement — Linda Bernier, Ian M. Gummer, Mark J. Kurlansky, Vanya Walker-Leigh, Todd Martin and Harriet Welty Rochefort — are freelance journalists based in Paris.

Major bid to increase exports of food, wine

IN the United States a lot of people are talking about "the oew trend toward better food and wine." The subject has also aroused considerable interest in France, where the export of alcohol and food products is growing at a steady rate.

This year the government has given Sopexa, a government agency for the promotion of agricultural and food products, a 56-percent-budget increase. A large part of that money will go to advertising campaigns in the United States with messages such as "*foie gras* — the summit of *gastrooomy*; say '*fromage*,' calvados — the mellow brandy of Normandy; the incomparable wines of France; the only French burgundy is 100-percent Burgundy."

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The French market priorities, according to Bertrand de Fleurian of Sopexa, will be the United States, West Germany and the Middle East. Germany is France's strong traditional market, the Middle East is the fastest-growing market and the United States is the market with the greatest potential.

In wine and liquor, where Britain has historically been France's leading customer, the United States has in the last two years solidly taken first place. More important than the size of U.S. sales is the size of the remaining market. The British market is thought to be close to the saturatioo point, but in the United States, cognac represents only 1 percent of the total spirits market.

Cognac is a champion French export. Of the $867 million worth of spirits exported in 1981 (up 21 percent from 1980), $587 million worth was brandy from the tiny area in southwestern France called Cognac. Only 10 percent of bottled cognac is sold on the French market.

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"The growth of the American market is fast," said Gerald de Geoffre of Hennessy, which exports 95 percent of its production. "Americans are turning to wine and, with it, spirits." Northern Europe and the Far East are also good cognac markets. Generally, the experience has been that people who drink hard liquor are more easily converted to cognac than wine drinkers.

Sopexa has been marketing other hard liquors abroad, sueh as armagnac and calvados, but even with the rapid growth in exports these items still represent a small fraction of cognac sales.

Wine has a somewhat different market. For example, unlike spirits, it does not sell well in the Far East. Less-expensive wines have been having great difficulty competing in the lucrative European and North American markets with Italian and Spanish wines and, in the case of the United States, with Californian wines.

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But the celebrated expensive French wines are selling well in foreign countries. The three leading French wines in order of the total value of exports are champagne, bordeaux and burgundy. In terms of value, champagne alooe represents a quarter of all wine exports. As with other French wines, the United States and Britain are the leading customers. But Italy, which is much less important for other French wine, is the third biggest champagne customer.

The wine market seems to be growing rapidly, particularly in the United States. Burgundy, a small area with small, family owned vineyards, can oo longer supply a growing foreign demand. This has put strong-upward pressure on burgundy prices.

Champagne vineyards are reaching a similar limit. In 1981, although the value of champagne exports increased, the amount of champagne exported dropped ooticeably. Champagne, in northeastern France, has experienced unusually cold weather for three springs, which has resulted in three poor years of production in a row. Champagne productioo depends on a large stock of wine and this supply has become seriously depleted.

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The export of luxury food specialties has been increasing in recent years. Mr. de Fleurian points out that the prestige of a French label has made luxury items out of almost all French products abroad, from mineral water to the $22-per-pound black truffle.

West Germany and Italy are the two best markets for these products, but the United States and the Middle Eastern Gulf States are growing the fastest. Cheese, which sells best in the European countries where it is a daily food, had a 15-percent rise in Middle East exports last year and also made large gains in the United States, where import quotas on certain cheeses — such as those made from goat and sheep milk — were removed.

The United States imports about one-fourth of all of France's exported mustard and is a major importer of French *foie gras*, snails and truffles. According to Mr. de Fleurian, one of the big problems in the United States is getting the consumer to accept the high price of French food products. Sopexa has launched an advertising campaign to coovince Americans that the plump, French wood snail is better than the cheaper, smaller species that several Asian countries have been marketing in the United States.

It is obvious that some Americans spend liberally for French luxury. Almost one-third of the French truffle exports (Italy is the only producer besides France) go to the United States. *Foie gras*, the preserved, fattened goose or duck livers (often imported to France before being prepared and exported) are also selling well in the United States and in Japan.

The American Food and Drug Administration requires the livers to be cooked more than is the custom in France, and this process makes the American import taste somewhat different. According to the FDA, undercooked livers can carry dangerous bacteria.

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"All countries have incomprehensible regulations," said Jacques Melon, of the Parisian specialty store Fauchon. He pointed out that the FDA will not allow him to ship canned *coq au vin* and *canard à l'orange* because of a ban on fowl, but they do allow fat-preserved duck and goose. Meanwhile, the French government has just stopped him from importing products with enriched flour, such as American pancake mix.

Fauchon exported $3.3 million worth of specialties in 1981. The store claims a 60-percent increase in exports each year, the best market being Japan, followed by the United States and West Germany. Mr. Meloo claims that Fauchon is giving English tea exporters serious competition with French products such as apple tea.

Fauchon is beginning to export its selectioo of handmade chocolates from artisans all over France. A few others have also begun to export handmade chocolates, but it is a difficult product to ship and subject to a oumber of restrietions in importiog couotries. "It is the difficulty that gives us the market," said Mr. Melon.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

FRENCH LUXURY PRODUCTS

Posh surroundings count, but luxury nowadays means careful, polite service

HOTELS

By Linda Bernier

THE DIFFERENCE between a beautiful hotel and a very special *palace* is the service. "Everyone should feel like a VIP," said Frank Klein, who runs the Parisian luxury hotel whose oame has come to describe the epitome of elegance — the Ritz.

Mr. Klein and other master hoteliers in Paris, the city of grand hotels, agree that luxury service means not only that the orange juice is fresh, the croissants warm and the coffee hot, that the guests' wishes are carried out quickly and cheerfully, hut that the guest has the feeling that he is the only one who has ever lived in the room he is in, that he is truly in a palatial home away from home.

To provide this feeling, many of France's finest hotels have adopted special touches: remembering the guest's name from the moment he registers, and during subsequent visits, welcoming him with a personalized note, fresh flowers or a bottle of champagne, repainting and scenting rooms.

According to André Saurin, who heads the Chambre Natiooale de la Restauration et de l'Hôtellerie, an associaóon of botels and restaurants, today's fine French hotels are also noteworthy because of their increasing emphasis on offering business facilities and sports and entertainment activities.

Of the 17,000 hotels classified by the Ministry of Tourism (there are about 40,000 in all), 480 are considered four-star and four-star deluxe, the highest ratings given in France. More than half of them are in Paris, with two-thirds situated in Paris and the Côte d'Azur.

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Most of the deluxe botels have not suffered much from what is troubling the rest of the hotel industry in France — the generally hard-pressed international economy, an increase in the value-added tax from 7 percent to 17.6 percent for four-star and four-star deluxe hotels and what amounts to a 30-percent tax oo expense account budgets.

While four-star hotels suffered a 10-percent to 20-percent decline in occupancy rates last year — their clients choosing less-expensive hotels — the four-star deluxe hotels have experienced only a 2-to-3-percent drop in occupancy rates, said Mr. Saurin of the hotel associatioo.

He explained that luxury hotels usually operate at lower occupancy rates than other botels — 62 to 63 percent last year, which, according to several top hoteliers, is about the point where profits begin.

Several four-star deluxe hotels are under construction in Paris — one in the Halles area being built by Mah, a Dutch group, and a Loewe's in Passy, with a 1984 opening planned. The Holiday Inn in the renovated Modern Palace huilding on the Place de la République opened in March and the renovated Scribe and Warwick hotels opened last year.

Renovatioo seems to be the name of the game, for if there is one outstanding feature Paris has to offer it is the charm and historical oostalgia of its old huildings.

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Among the oldest of Parisian hotel *palaces* is the Hôtel de Crillon, which overlooks the Place de la Concorde. Part of two *palaces* commissioned in 1758, it was sold to the Comte de Crillon in 1788 and later, in 1907, to the Tattinger family, who opened it two years later as a luxury botel.

The Crillon, with its museum-like salons and reception halls filled with tapestries, guilded ceilings and ornate antiques, might have been stately enough for Woodrow Wilson and the other world leaders who assembled there in 1919 to found the League of Nations, but by 1979, occupancy by members of today's high society had dropped to about 50 percent.

So the Tattingers, of champagne fame, are planning to pour in about $10 millioo to improve the Crilloo. Completed so far are about half of the 201 rooms and 30 suites, which start at about $160 a day.

Gone are the blue and gold carpets and walls. Everything is light and bright, with more marble — in the bathrooms as well as in the new receptioo area being built. The inner courtyard has been cleaned and a summer restaurant will be opened there. A new restaurant will also be situated in the oroate, 18th-century-style Saloo des Ambassadeurs oo the ground floor.

Also undergoing a facelift — to the tune of about $50 million — is the *grande dame* of French luxury botels, the Ritz. Opening its doors in 1898 on the Place Veodôme and the elegant rue Cambon, the Ritz distinguished itself in those days hy providing a hath in every room, large, deep closets, bedside buzzers to summoo valet, maid or waiter, an arcade representing Paris' most elegant bouliques and exquisite Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture and dècor.

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Nooe of the old-world charm is being destroyed, said Mr. Klein, who became the Ritz's managing director in 1979 wben Egyptian husinessman Mohammed al-Fayed bought it from the Ritz family for $25 millioo. Occupancy rates had dropped to 50 to 60 percent, said Mr. Klein, happy to report they are oow up to 68 percent with a turnover up from about $7.5 million in 1980 to about $11 million last year.

All of the 215 rooms and apartments, which start at about $190, are being renovated with modernized bathrooms, minihars, TVs with the Agence France-Presse newswire and, on request, individual telex machines.

Already equipped with such modern amenities as well as jacuzzi, hair dryer and safe in each room or suite is the Nova-Park Elysées, the luxury hotel in Paris, which opened its doors on rue Pierre Charroo and François Ier in December.

Virtually the only traditional thing about it is its facade — the old Paris Match huilding and part of the Rigand building. René Hatt, the Zurich businessmen who developed the Nova-Park, says the whole concept is different.

The Nova-Park is a combination pleasure dome — with health club, pool, sauna, disco, six restaurants and 8,000 video cassettes that guests can look at on their private TV screen — and a husiness base — with two or three independeot telephone lines in each room or apartment, AFP, Reuters and stock exchange reports on TV in each room, a business service center offering multilingual secretaries, conference rooms, offiee machines and communications equipment.

The rooms, some in contemporary, others in historical style, some in soft pastels, others in erotic reds or violets, start at about $200 and climh to almost $7,000 for the triplex Thousand-and-One-Nights suite, complete with a small, private swimming pool and Rolls-Royce.

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Although the Nova-Park has amoog the highest employee-guest ratios in the city — 300 employees for 73 rooms (The Ritz has about 400 employees for 205 rooms), the management is trying to create a less stuffy, more informal and relaxed atmosphere than in the other Parisian *palaces*.

Among the other luxury hotels in Paris are the Plaza Athénée on avenue Montaigne, the Prince de Galles and George V oo avenue George V, the Bristol on the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Raphaël oo avenue Kleber, the Meurice, the Intercontinental and the Lotti on the rue de Rivoli, the Grand Hôtel and the Scribe on rue Scribe. And, of course, there are the top-class modern hotels — the Nikko, Hilton, Holiday Inn, Concorde Lafayette, Meridien and Sheraton, to name a few.

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There are also the small, luxury-class hotels in historic huildings or *hôtels particuliers* that offer only a few rooms with period furnishings and excellent service. Prices start at an average of $100. Among a few of these treasures are the Hôtel oo the rue des Beaux Arts in the Latin Quarter, the Résidence du Bois off avenue Foch on rue Chalgrin, the San Régis on rue Jean Goujon off the Champs Elysées and the Majestic on rue Dumont d'Urville in the 16th *arrondissement*.

When traveling outside of Paris, a handy guide to unusual but luxurious châteaux, inns, chalets and hotels is *Relais et Châteaux*. It is published by an association of independeot hoteliers and is based in the Crillon in Paris, ooe of its 150 members.

Demand from abroad surges for antiques, objets d'art

FRENCH antiques are strongly in demand in the United States, Japan and elsewhere in the Far East and to a lesser extent in the Middle East and European countries, but the local supply of objets d'art for sale has dropped sharply since last year's elections, according to experts.

Jacques Piccard, partner of the leading antiques auction firm Ader Piccard Trajan, which accounts for 20 perceot of the annual sales made through Paris' single auction house, Hôtel Drouot, said French owners are at present banging on to their objets d'art. "One reasoo could well be the new regulation requiring that all goods worth more than 10,000 francs be paid for hy check, instead of cash," he said. "Another is that such objets are not subject to tax.

"But the new tax on fortunes of over 3 millioo francs, payable by Oct. 15, is going to present a number of wealthy French people with the choice of either selling assets that produce income, or those that do not — such as antiques."

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Maître Piccard thinks that a number of anóques will come on to the market this autumn to meet the burgeoning interest from U.S. buyers in 18th-century classical French furniture and furnishings. U.S. interest has been spurred by the recent appreciation of the dollar against the French franc, as well as the ever-rising prices of British antiques, he said.

Japanese buyers, he added, are happy to find in Paris fine examples of Chinese and Japanese classical art no longer available in Tokyo, hut they also go for 19th-century French painters and 20th-century Art Nouveau objects. Middle Eastern buyers tend to limit purchases to "very spectacular" classical pieces — or perfect 19th-century copies made by famed craftsmen.

Leading antique dealer Didier Aaron, chairman of the eight-member group "*Les Antiquaires à Paris*," said that U.S. interest in classical French antiques started five years ago, and is partly attributable to the work in New York of two Frenchmen, his own son Hervé, who runs Didier Aaron, Inc., and Thierry Millerand, a director of Sotheby Parke Bernet.

Mr. Aaroo also has decorating activities, his Paris and New York offices serving as bases for top-line classical and New Wave French decorators such as Alain Demachy, Franêois Catroux and Jacques Grange. Along with the bouse of Janssen, and Philippe Nourissat, Albert Pinto, Henri Samuel, Jean Franêois d'Aigre and Ms. Andrée Puttman, Mr. Aaron's associates have become internationally acclaimed favorites with wealthy homeowners around the world.

Jacques Grange, whose clients include the Iranian and Saudi royal families, Yves Saint Laurent, Stavros Niarchos and Mick Jagger, pointed out that decorators have only recently started being taken seriously inside France. "But at the moment, the big opportunities are abroad, or with foreigners residing here," Mr. Grange said.

Mr. Grange said that French furnishing fabrics are superb, but that modern French furniture is something else, witnessed by the success in France of foreign furniture made by Knoll of Britain and by Scandinavian firms. "I end up designing my own pieces, which are then made up by French craftspeople — the best in the world. I may start manufacturing my own designs."

The French furniture trade association reports that the hulk of the industry's modern furniture exports, reaching 2 hillion francs in 1980, were made up of standard "middle-range" dining and bedroom sets, and chairs.

But perfect copies of French antique furniture, turned out by highly skilled ébénistes d'art concentrated around the Faubourg St. Antoine area of Paris, are much in demand both hy French decorators and foreign buyers, including directors of museums and ancient monuments.

Claude Mercier, chairman of Mercier Frères, which reported a 170-million-franc turnover in 1981 in decorating activities and sales of copied antiques, also sees a shrinking market for his trade in France "except for a few banks and offices," but is doing a brisk husiness through affiliates or subsidiaries in the Middle East and the United States and will soon open a shop in Geneva and an office in Marbella.

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The French furnishing fabrics industry exported 20 percent of its 1.1-billion-franc turnover in 1981, with most fabrics sold both inside and outside France without brand names through major distributors such as Clarence House and Brunschwig in the United States. But the trade association says that most leading manufacturers, such as Casal, Deschemaker, Bisson, Lauer, and Prelle, would like to start selling under their own names — following the lead of Manuel Canovas, and more recently Pierre Frey.

Mr. Canovas stated that his firm's foreign sales reached 36 percent of his 1981 turnover of 71 million francs, and that he is aiming at 50 percent this year. "My U.S. company, Manuel Canovas, Inc., set up in 1978 in New York, is now represented in 14 showrooms in the United States... I have diversified into matching wallpapers and carpeting, while my wife, Sophie, recently opened a boutique in Paris selling coordinated tableware and nightclothes.

Pierre Frey, which exported 35 percent of its 1981 turnover of 75 million francs, has also started opening "spaces" in the Galeries Lafayette department store chain. Chairman Patrick Frey explained, and sells fabrics under its own name in 22 countries. "I have just launched a oew line of tableware and bedspreads, and expect to add more products soon," he added.

—VANYA WALKER-LEIGH

LEATHER

Success: an industry that spends much of its time combating its imitators

A SURE GAUGE of success for a luxury-product company is the oumber of imitators copying its models. Looking at the number of fakes modeled after well-known French leather goods, it seems that husiness is booming.

Vuitton, Dior and Hermès hags are on the hit parade of popular fakes. But there is no lack of top-quality designers to choose from: Céline, Cardin, Morabito, Nina Ricci, Chanel, Lanvin, Balenciaga, Charles Jourdan, Guy Laroche, Lancel, Jacques Estorel, Patou, Madeleine de Rauch to oame a few.

Millions of dollars in legal and investigative fees are spent each year by the important fashion houses to fight the fakes, which not only impinge on potential profits, hut erode the distinctive image and status of the designer articles.

Actually, shrugged Richard Vipiana, who heads Céline, "there is very little we can do about it." His company spends up to $500,000 a year in legal fees to fight the phonies, but it is virtually impossible to keep track of counterfeit production all over the world. And besides, once you put one counterfeiter out of operation, he or another one goes right back into husiness again, he said.

Despite the ouisance, Mr. Vipiana, like other designers whose other models are copied, is somewhat boastful about his popularity among the counterfeiters. "If we weren't copied it would mean we aren't important," he said.

According to André Saccau, director of Louis Vuitton, being copied even has its good points. "If we're not in a market it helps introduce us," he laughed, adding, however, that on the whole, imitators do more barm than good.

"They use your name and notoriety to make a fast and easy profit, either fooling the consumer or making him an accomplice in wrongdoing," Mr. Saccau said.

Jean-Claude Gombault of Christian Dior added that because of the harm it does to the designer label, particularly in the case of poor-quality imitations, "it is a problem that bothers us a lot." Dior initiated 250 suits against counterfeiters in 1980 and 27 additional suits last year.

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Most of the fakes, say industry observers, are produced in Europe, and particularly in Italy. This, they say, is especially irksome — because Italy is a Common Market member and it turns out such high-quality reproductions. Fakes are also produced in North and South America, North Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia.

Besides legal action, many fashion houses are trying to counter the counterfeiters with more-difficult-to-copy models. Dior has introduced a synthetic material oo which it imprints its initials in the same color tone — difficult to see from afar, but identifiable at close range. Vuitton is working on a similar strategy.

While some designers feel that publicity helps fight the fakes by making consumers more aware of them, others find the discussion distasteful. Pointing to the recent full-page add placed in major French newspapers by Cartier to describe the fake Cartier problem, Mr. Saccau of Vuitton shook his head, saying, "It's very negative, a very negative enterprise spirit." In any case, he added, most people know when they pay so much less for a usually expensive item that they are not buying the real thing.

"People want designer labels but they doo't have the money to pay for them. That's why there's a market for fakes. It's the mentality of consumption society today," said Pierre Jacques Guene, who produced handmade leather goods until 1955, when he realized that he would have to mechanize in order to survive.

Today he has a 400-employee faetory near Dijon that produces handbags, belts and other small leather accessories for Dior, Chanel and Charles Jourdan.

While luxury leather goods are doing fairly well, the rest of the industry is oot. According to the Fédération Nationale de Maroquinerie et Articles de Voyages, a national association of leather goods manufacturers, the industry as a whole suffered losses of about 12 percent in 1980, a figure that improved only slightly last year.

"We are suffering enormously from imports," said Paule Morel, of the leather goods association.

Lower social charges, taxes and wages and an illegal, undeclared labor force are the most common reasons given for Italian price competitivity.

Also, added Mrs. Morel, the French must pay more for animal skins — despite the fact that France is the largest producer of raw skins in Europe.

Today in France there are about 2,000 leather goods factories and workshops, employing 22,000.

Only about 450, bowever, employ more than 10 workers each and they are responsible for almost 85 percent of the production. These plants totaled over $383 million in turnover in 1980, about $121 million of which was exported.

And if houses such as Hermès, Vuitton and Céline are doing well it is not only because of the appeal of their goods on the domestic market, but because of their appeal to foreigners and their commercial expansion abroad.

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Hermès, which started making saddles and harnesses in 1837 and over the years has diversified oot only into other leather goods, hut scarves, dresses, perfumes, and jewelry, is one of the few leather goods manufacturers in the world of comparable size and quality that still does most of its work hy hand.

About 650 skilled workers in the Hermès shop on the rue du Faubourg St. Honorè are responsible for producing such high-quality best sellers as the "Kelly" bag, which retails at $1,000 to $2,500, depending on the kind of leather.

The conservative style and master craftsmanship of Hermès has always appealed to foreigners, hut 20 years ago Hermès started a more intensive foreign expansion campaign and today it has about 140 sales outlets abroad.

Louis Vuitton, another oldtimer — dating from 1854 — and along with Hermès, the only top leather goods designer that still produces its own articles, has experienced a tremendous increase in demand in the past 15 years, due in part to the snob appeal of designer-initialed cloth, which it has been producing since 1896.

From a small 67-worker operation in 1975 to a more industrial-style operation of 560 workers in four plants today, Vuitton has seen its production quadruple in the past four years.

Retail turnover in this family-owned husiness climbed from about $51.7 millioo in 1980 to about $77.5 millioo last year, with an increase of 30 percent this year. International expansion and foreign sales began in earnest in 1977 and today make up about 80 percent of Vuitton's turnover — the largest markets being Europe, then Asia and North America.

Céline, which began as a manufacturer of childreo's shoes in 1947 and started producing handbags, belts and small leather accessories in the 1960s, exports 82 percent of its turnover — about $50 million last year — and has 144 sales outlets ahroad.

—LINDA BERNIER

TABLE ARTS

A mixture of tradition, decoration and utility

IN A COUNTRY where cooking has risen to the level of art, it is not surprising that eating utensils and tableware have also developed into an artistic tradition.

All the visitor here has to do to catch a dazzling glimpse of this historical and beautiful tradition is to stroll along the rue de Paradis, not far from the Folies Bergères. Here, along 500 meters of Parisian pavement, are about 30 retail shops displaying the tableware of virtually all of France's major producers.

On the same street is a kind of permanent fair, the Centre International de l'Art de la Table, where retail buyers can chose from the wealth of French craftsmanship: the crystal makers Baccarat, St. Louis, Daum, Lalique and Cristal de Sèvres; the silversmiths Christofle, Ercuis and Ravinet d'Enfert; the porcelain makers of Limoges and Sèvres — to name a few.

But it is its artistic nature that, along with rising labor costs, is causing so many problems in these prestigious halls of French craftsmanship.

"In France there is the industrial imperative which makes it difficult to finance artistic pursuits," noted Stephane Rose, director general of the world-known crystal house Baccarat, founded in 1764.

After a 20-percent growth rate in the past five or six years, Baccarat's growth has come to a virtual standstill this year, although turnover reached about $28.3 million last year.

Daum, another of France's finest crystal makers, founded in 1875, was forced to declare insolvency in March, and last month, in a Monte Carlo action, about 100 of its valuable art nouveau pieces were sold in an effort to breathe financial life back into the company.

The disappearance of the crystal house Portieux, founded in 1705, was headed off last month by government action which provided financial aid and then turned over the capital stock and management of the company to its 260 skilled workers.

Sèvres porcelain, produced and sold in Sèvres, just west of Paris, has long been a government enterprise, commissioned in 1756. But the 100 highly skilled workers produce only about 4,000 expensive — $100 to $250 per dish — pieces a year. These are used primarily by the government for official gifts and table services. Profit is not the major impetus.

The reason there are so many problems in this sector today, said Laurence de la Grange, a spokeswoman for the Centre International de l'Art de la Table, is that labor costs, which make up about 80 percent of production costs, are so high. She said it is hoped that a government plan to aid the crystal and porcelain makers will help.

Jean Daum, who was president of Daum from 1965 to 1976, is skeptical. "Ever since the Socialists came to power the crystal business has been doing badly. There are increased social charges and taxes, and the French are buying less luxury goods," he said, noting that Daum sales in France have dropped by 20 percent.

Fortunately, about 50 percent of Daum's output is exported, and after injecting new capital, dismissing some of the retirable workers on the 200-employee staff and reworking management techniques, Mr. Daum is confident that the company will continue to produce the fine crystalware and exquisite *pâte de verre* that sculptors work with.

Baccarat, too, exports most of its turnover — 55 percent, or almost two-thirds counting the cognac carafes it produces for the prestigious cognac firms. Christofle exports 55 percent of its output and Lalique 85 percent.

According to Mr. Rose of Baccarat, the Socialist government is not entirely to blame for the sector's problems. While the Socialists have made production costs greater by increasing labor costs by 6 or 7 percent, he said, "the real cause is the world economic problem."

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The Baccarat Museum on the rue de Paradis is a glittering display of past masterpices and pacesetters of design — sets of glasses for the Elysées and virtually all of the world's past and present heads of state, a candelabra for a czar, a jewelry case for a maharaja, and endless chandeliers, perfume bottles, vases, goblets and decorative pieces.

The 1,100 Baccarat artisans in eastern France work on 3,000 models a year, about 50 percent of them glasses and bar items. While the search for contemporary design goes on, the best seller is still the 1825 Harcourt glass set.

"We're still looking for a new style," said Mr. Rose, explaining that the change to more informal lifestyles and entertaining habits along with the change to the less-affluent mass market has posed a challenge for those who want to retain France's traditional and conservative style while adapting it to contemporary needs.

A few years ago, several of the 20 major Limoges porcelain manufacturers tried to modernize their designs but, according to Albert Madronet, who heads the retail firm, Limoges Unic, they did not sell well. "Designers do best in the old style," he believes.

The Scandinavian and Nordic designs, which have become popular, are a challenge to the French. But, said Henri Bouilhet, artistic director of the major silverware maker Christofle, "Scandinavian products are tied to a certain gastronomic tradition that is unsuitable for French cooking, which is an increasing trend around the world."

According to Mr. Bouilhet, the "French touch," the French "*art de vivre*," has been as important to the success of his family's company as the quality of the silver goods it has produced since 1830. These include mostly silver and silverplated flatware and to a lesser extent — 25 percent of the company's activity — sterling-silver flatware and silver-plated tableware.

After all, said Mr. Bouilhet, "we are not selling something that's indispensable. We are selling dreams."

—LINDA BERNIER

'Nose' of perfume industry

NO FIELDS of flowers can be seen when one climbs the hill to *Grasse*, 10 miles north of Cannes — only the typical red and white rock, green shrubbed *provençal* landscape. But this hilltop town, with its crowded, tiered, antique architecture, has been the center of perfume making since the 16th century because of its flower fields.

Hidden in the terraced landscape are small family owned fields that produce the enormous quantities of flowers needed for the 32 local perfume makers. Each year 7,000 tons of lavender are harvested, plus 500 tons of roses, 200 tons of orange blossoms, 250 tons of jasmine, mimosa, jonquils and violets.

In this town of 32,000 inhabitants, the perfume industry employs 36,000 people. While the industry is thriving, some, such as Claude Hoffman of the two-century-old Fragonard, are pessimistic about the future. Mr. Hoffman said that Fragonard, with its museum and guided tours of the factory, exists to a large extent on tourism. He sees this as insurance that not only his company but the Grasse tradition will survive.

The valuable Côte d'Azur land has indneed many farmers to sell. Others have turned to easier crops. A trained picker can gather only 8 pounds of jasmine in one morning (50,000 flowers). Grasse is not a favorable location for a commercial center but is an ideal place to grow flowers. Only natural essences and synthetics from natural bases are made here.

But in recent decades, techniques for synthetic fragrances have overtaken natural products in the perfume industry. They last longer and offer more than twice as many scents. The natural products of Grasse are still used for the best perfumes. Most of these are a combination of natural ingredients and quality synthetics. None are all natural. The older houses with their older formulas still use a significant amount of natural ingredients. Guerlain's "Jicky" was created in 1889 and Chanel's "No. 5" in 1921.

Most of the perfume creators in the world are French and have usually worked in Grasse. Being a "nose," as a creator of perfume is called, is a specialized skill requiring a knowledge of 3,000 to 4,000 fragrances. There is no training program and attempts to establish a school in the United States have not been successful. Most "noses" grew up in the business, often spending mornings and vacations harvesting flowers.

As organic chemistry rapidly advances, to the detriment of traditional methods, a shortage of "noses" is developing and as synthetics get better every year, this rare artisan may become Grasse's most priceless product.

—MARK J. KURLANSKY

SHOES

Market for handmade styles thrives along with the ready-to-wear trends

NOT TOO LONG ago many well-to-do Parisians would take a short ride to Belleville to be shod. This working-class district in the eastern part of the city was filled with small and large *ateliers*, which produced all kinds of shoes — ordinary, exclusive, made-to-order and handmade.

These craftsmen have been slowly disappearing in France, replaced by their more competitive Italian counterparts and by a ready-to-wear industry more economically geared to mass-market tastes and needs.

Nevertheless, for those with the desire and the money — for it can cost several thousand francs for a pair of handmade shoes — one can still find high-quality craftsmanship and even made-to-order footwear in France.

What makes a high-quality shoe, according to those in the business, is the quality of the leather, the regularity of the stitching and scales,

Camille Di Mauro at work.

should the leather be a serpent's skin, and a discreet or even invisible seam. "A shoe should be so supple that you can fold it in half and it should fit like a glove," craftsmen say.

There are all types of such high-quality shoe firms in Paris. Some are two-to-three craftsmen operations with one shop known to a select few; others have 50 or 100 craftsmen, a name and often sales outlets all over the world.

Camille Di Mauro has a small *atelier* and shop in a back building at 14 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. Here, at the age of 84, this enchanting, white-haired man continues a shoemaking tradition he began in Sicily and continued when he came to France in 1925.

In the old days, until about 20 years ago, Mr. Di Mauro had about 45 workers and would produce for many shops. Today, he and two workers produce for a limited clientele, which, he says, include French entertainers Sylvie Vartan, Zzi Zzi Jeanne-Maire and Dalida. Sasha Guitry was one of his favorite customers, he said, holding up one of his finely crafted, lace-embroidered shoes.

Mr. Di Mauro, who specializes in women's shoes but also does men's and elegant orthopedic shoes, charges upward of $330 for his shoes.

An establishment even older than Di Mauro is Barlutti, at 26 rue Marbeuf, founded in 1882 and continued from father to son to grandson to great-grandson. Today, 17 workers handcraft made-to-order shoes according to the "three- point" method of 100 years ago.

Berlutti's specialty is the "physiologically well-fitted shoe" for men. His style is classical. His prices start at about $230 for his handmade ready-to-wear line and at about $830 for his custom-made shoes, which take about three months to make.

Weston — at 114 avenue Champs-Elysées, 98 avenue de Courcelles and 97 avenue Victor Hugo — has been making high-quality men's shoes since 1908. Today, only the boots by Malfroid, at $270 to $570 a pair, are made by hand and to order. Some of the shoes are handmade with five width sizes for every half-length size.

Michel, at 12 avenue Montaigne, has been in business only 12 years but already has made a name for himself as a shoe craftsmen for such *haute couturiers* as Balmain and Gregès. His specialty is evening shoes for women, particularly bag and shoe ensembles, but he does some day and men's wear as well. It takes about two or three weeks for his 10 craftsmen to complete an order, which costs about $415 a pair.

Perhaps better known among the more international clientele is John Lobb. Founded by the son of an English farmer, who first established himself in Australia and later moved back to London in the mid-19th century, John Lobb has shod such diverse personalities as Winston Churchill, Lyndon Johnson, Rudyard Kipling, Gary Cooper, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Paul Anka.

A Lobb shop and *atelier* opened in Paris shortly after World War II but moved several years ago to a corner of the first floor in the Hermès building, at 24 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

"This is not a business to get rich in," said François Ruggieri, who along with Eric Lobb and Hermès make up the major owners of John Lobb.

The difficulty of finding such expert craftsmen — there are 15 who produce Lobb's handmade shoes in France — and the shrinking market for shoes that take 40 hours to make and cost $1,166 to $1,333, are among the major problems in this field, Mr. Ruggieri explained, adding that orders are backed up for about 9 or 10 months.

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It is, in part, for these reasons that Mr. Ruggieri initiated a Lobb ready-to-wear line last October. Unlike the made-to-order shoes, which are handcrafted in Paris based on a wooden form made from the customer's measurements, half of the ready-to-wear line is produced in Italy. The rest is made in France, according to standard sizes at prices ranging from $335 to $415.

The distinctive colors, fine quality leather and craftsmanship remain the same, however, Mr. Ruggieri said, noting that for certain techniques the Italians are better than the French.

Many high-quality shoes with a

FRENCH LUXURY PRODUCTS

French trademark are partly or entirely produced in Italy — François Villon (100 percent made in Italy), Céline (about 85 percent), Durer (about 30 percent) and Hermès (about 30 percent).

According to André Gaumont of Pinet, a French firm that stopped producing shoes in France in 1934 and has been importing Ferragamo and Magli shoes from Italy for the past 25 years, "its impossible for France to produce the same high-quality shoes that the Italians produce on such a large scale because of the lack of skilled craftsmen and design creativity and the cost of labor in France."

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Mr. Gaumont maintains that because of sophisticated technological methods and industrial techniques shoes are produced in the thousands per day just as finely, if not more finely crafted than shoes produced individually in small quantites.

Shoemakers such as Sidonie Laricci, Harel and Mancini disagree.

Sidonie Laricci, who opened her shop on rue Marignan four years ago, said while it is true that the Italians are better equipped for certain types of production than the French, it is impossible for large volume producers to offer the same quality shoes and services as small shoemakers.

Laricci's shop is crowded with women seeking the highly fashionable dress shoes she designs for the *haute couturiers*. And if a customer wants a pair of shoes in a different color or the same material as an evening gown, a larger width or a lower heel, arrangements can be made for 10 percent of the shoe's cost, which runs from about $100 to $335. Men's shoes are slightly more expensive.

Harel, at 32 avenue George V, which has been making more classically styled women's shoes from its 100-worker factory in Brittany since 1922, also offers the option of changing heels, length and width sizes. Their specialty is comfortable, daytime wear at about $200 a pair.

Claire Mancini, whose father, René, started making Mancini shoes in the 1950s, at 20 rue Boccador and 72 avenue Victor Hugo, says it is thanks to the Italian-produced ready-to-wear line that their business has the financial ability to produce its limited collection of handmade, custom-made shoes, which at about $230 are slightly less than double the cost of some ready-to-wear shoes.

"Times are changing," she said. "More people are interested in well-made shoes that are accessible to the average person's budget." And with today's rising labor costs that means ready-to-wear shoes.

—LINDA BERNIER

PERFUME MARKET GROWS

(Continued from Page 7S)

Paco Rabanne, whose sales are 78 percent exports, is its growth in the Latin American market. Sales in Argentina, which is now France's 20th best cosmetics customer, have grown significantly in the last 10 years, but in general the perfume industry has not had great success in the region. High taxes and tariffs often discourage customers. Mexico will not allow perfume to enter, and companies are forced to set up local factories. Still, Paco Rabanne's line of men's products do well in the region, where, according to Mr. Leyssene, "macho remains macho."

Bernard Lehmann, director of Parfums Chanel, is not enthusiastic about the Latin American market, but counts Japan, where other French companies have had great difficulties, among his three best export markets (along with West Germany and the United States).

By tradition, the Japanese are not great perfume consumers. To the chagrin of the French industry, Japanese companies are beginning to use American marketing techniques, since the product is gaining popularity, and posing a potential challenge in the region. Hong Kong is traditionally a good French customer and sales in Singapore have been growing rapidly.

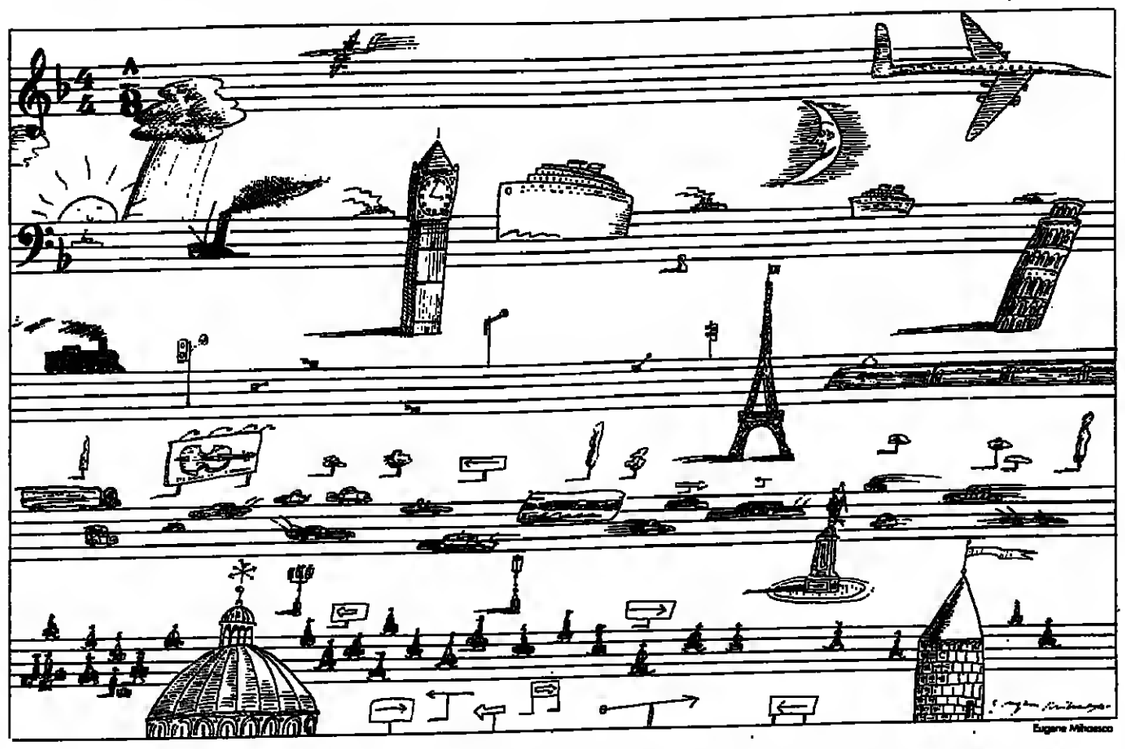
The big success areas for French perfume have been duty-free shops and the Middle East. More than 20 percent of export sales are in duty-free shops, where the prestige of French names and price reductions of up to 33 percent have given French perfumes an overwhelmingly dominant position. "French perfume sales are now dependent on the development of travel," said one industry spokesman.

French perfume executives are returning from the Gulf states of the Middle East with wonderous tales of Arabs riding across the desert in big American cars and stopping to refresh with a bottle of French cologne or ritually using it after every meal. In 1970, Saudi Arabia was France's 28th biggest customer; by 1980, it had become No. 6.

The pariah of the French export trade is imitation perfume — a product sold in a bottle similar to that used for the genuine perfume and given a label with a slightly different name, such as Chanel. The French claim that they lose at least $80 million a year in sales to imitators, which they say are producing in increasing quantity.

Industry spokesmen allege that there are thousands of firms — in some cases factories — in Taiwan engaged in turning out imitation French products.

An Overture to Music Festivals



Eugene Mihaesco

By Harold C. Schonberg

New York Times Service

IT'S LIKE the story that they used to tell about Herbert von Karajan. The famous, busy conductor gets into a cab. "Where to?" asks the driver. "Makes no difference." Karajan says. "They want me everywhere."

Thus it is with the traveler and music festivals. No matter where you are, there is a music festival within striking distance, and they want you everywhere. Some of them are sold out well in advance and are fearsomely expensive. Some of them are almost mom-and-pop affairs, unassuming and gentle. Most of them deal with the traditional classics, and the bigger they are the more traditional they tend to be. They have international casts and glamour and are aimed at the music lover. But there is enough variety among European festivals to cater to any taste.

Take the Bayreuth Festival (July 25 to Aug. 28). First of all, you are not going there unless you already have your tickets and accommodations. I mean, you just don't walk up to the Festspielhaus box office and ask for tickets. The theater seats about 2,000, and everybody gets tickets a year or more in advance. Bayreuth is a small town, and accommodations are minimal. Many arrange for rooms well out of the city, renting a car to get to the festival grounds for the 4 p.m. curtain.

Bayreuth is one of the two major European festivals where evening dress is mandatory (the other is Glyndebourne). Many of the younger German males attend wearing black shirts under their dinner jackets. Are they trying to tell us something? Bayreuth, in the heart of Bavaria, has its political as well as its musical mystique, and both are tied up with Richard Wagner, whose political, racial and musical theories have accounted for almost as many books as the Bible.

The Master's Monument

Every music lover has to attend the Bayreuth Festival at least once. That is where the Master trod, creating His monument for the sole performance of His works. And Bayreuth tries to do Him justice. The orchestra, conductors and singers are the best the world has to offer (which may not mean much in this era of poor Wagner singing). The festival is still run by members of the Wagner family. Wolfgang Wagner, the composer's grandson, is still on the premises.

Friedelind Wagner, another grandchild, used to run master classes at Bayreuth. She was a maverick Wagner, always fighting with her mother and her two brothers. She left Germany for England during World War II and currently resides there. She was an anti-Nazi, and she delighted in rocking the boat during her Bayreuth years. At one festival, 20 years ago, she rounded up her class on July 4. There were about a dozen, nearly all Americans, and those who were not black were Jewish. Friedelind brought them to the festival grounds, lined them up and proceeded to conduct them in an a cappella performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was a gesture not universally admired.

Bayreuth has its protocol, and unsophisticated visitors will do well to learn it. For one thing, save applause for the end of an act. For another thing, never applaud anywhere at a "Parsifal" performance. In any case it is much better to run out directly after the acts. The lines for *wurstl* and beer can get very long, and the earlier you get to the counter, the quicker you will be served. It also often rains at Bayreuth. Bring a raincoat.

Of course, a music journalist can do things that the general public cannot. I once sat in the orchestra at a Bayreuth Festival for an entire act of "Götterdämmerung." That is possible because Wagner had a scrim placed over the orchestra pit. The musicians and conductor were not to be seen; attention was to be focused only on the stage. The scrim also deadens the acoustics somewhat, but that is another story. At this "Götterdämmerung," I was seated among the first violins, and the player next to me was having trouble. I thought he was undergoing a heart attack. He was perspiring, he was gasping, he would start a phrase and then put his violin on his lap. Rudolf Kempe, the conductor, was greatly concerned, but there was nothing he nor I nor anybody else could do. At the end of the act the violinist was carried out. It turned out to be acute indigestion.

Food Problems

Food is always a problem at music festivals. At the Munich Opera Festival, performances start early, at 7 p.m. or even earlier for Wagner. That means an early or a late dinner. But many do not like to eat at an early hour — and after the performance, many restaurants are closed. Or the open ones are filled. Make reservations if you can.

In Glyndebourne they handle the food problem differently. Food is available on the premises, but experienced Glyndebourne-goers avoid it. They get into trains in London, all spiffed out in evening clothes, carrying hampers from Fortnum & Mason or from their own larder. That means champagne, vintage wines, caviar, cold chicken or duck, elegant cheeses, fancy trifles, blankets and an overcoat. All this is for the Glyndebourne picnic, which is as established there as Mozart and Rossini are. Blankets are spread over the greenery, and the superb nosh is eaten to an audience of interested cows or geese.

At the Vienna Festival (May 8 to June 13) the big attraction is the Vienna State Opera, one of the great opera houses of the world. Tickets should be arranged in advance. At intermission one joins the stately counterclockwise procession in the big salon containing the "Magic Flute" tapestries. For music lovers, that may be even more interesting than the performances. The repertory is generally standard, with much the same casts that one encounters in London, New York or Milan.

Floating Stage

More fun is the Volksoper, the home of operetta. Of course "Die Fledermaus" or "The Gypsy Baron" or the other Johann Strauss favorites are always around. But so is "Kiss Me Kate" in a prime Viennese accent, and you've never lived until you have heard "Brush up your Shakespeare" come out as *"Schlag nach bei Shakespeare . . . und du siegst mit jeder Frau."* As a matter of fact, Viennese operetta at the Volksoper can be a revelation. They have casts there with real voices as well as acting ability, and the tradition is so thick that one can all but reach out and caress it.

Talking about Johann Strauss, the Bregenz Festival (July 21 to Aug. 22) is doing "The Gypsy Baron" on the floating stage on Lake Constance. Bregenz officials give you amazing stories about the acoustics — how the sound bounces off the water, how one can bear a pin drop. What they do not mention are the loudspeakers all over the place, with resultant hi-fi sound in its more hideous aspects. Yet there is something relaxing about hearing light music in such a lovely locale.

The Salzburg Festival (July 25 to Aug. 30) takes place in the city where Mozart was born and is one of the most glamorous and expensive of European music festivals. There is something ironic about the fact. Mozart hated Salzburg, got out as soon as he could and never returned. The place had bad vibes for him, made all the worse by the fact that he was literally booted out on his backside by a functionary of the archbishop. Salzburgers do not like to be reminded of that. Mozart is big business in Salzburg. You can buy Mozart cookies and candies, Mozart busts, replicas of Mozart scores, Mozart postcards, Mozart everything.

At the Salzburg Festival Herbert von Karajan holds forth, and his name commands tickets up to $140. That does not prevent sold-out houses in the unattractive, acoustically poor Grosses Festspielhaus, a house that is too wide in relation to its length and which has been forced to fall back upon "assisted resonance," which means electronic help.

The city is a madhouse during the festival weeks, with *lederhosen*-clad Austrians and Germans and sportshirted Americans tramping the streets, and desperate hotels trying to maintain a shred of service. This year the lineup is as prestigious as ever. Salzburg is a small town, and music lovers who stay for the entire festival are sure to meet some of the musicians. This can mean added hero worship or, on the other hand, a letdown. Not all famous musicians are charming, intelligent or good looking. But one thing they do superbly well is gossip, and if you become friends, or even passing acquaintances, you are going to hear marvelously malicious stories over dinner or at a bar about the foibles of their colleagues, including those of "*unser* Karajan."

Czech Mates

That often is one of the nicest things about festival hopping: making new friends. You can even do that at Soviet-bloc festivals. At the Prague Spring (May 12 to June 4), for instance, you will not only hear lovely offbeat operas by the Czech heroes — Smetana, Dvorák and Janacek. The chances are that you will also come into contact with Czech intellectuals, who love to talk. Such talk is, of course, dangerous, but that has never stopped Czechs, although in the present climate they will be very guarded until they size you up and know you are not a blabbermouth. If you gain their confidence you will come away knowing a great deal more about that unhappy country, as well as having been exposed to a great deal of Czech music. The last time I was there I met a man in the film industry who briefed me on Czech filmmaking and politics and took me through the studios. What he told me about his Communist masters is unprintable.

Highlights of '82 Fêtes — Part 1

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Following is the first of a series of listings of some of this year's music and arts festivals:

Chichester (to Sept. 25): The 21st season of the Festival Theatre offers Shaw's rarely performed "On the Rocks," with Glynis Johns and Keith Mitchell; Sandy Wilson's musical "Valmouth," with Fenella Fielding and Robert Helpmann; a new play, "Cavell," by Keith Baxter, with Joan Plowright, and "Goodbye Mr. Chips," a new musical by Leslie Bricusse based on James Hilton's novel, with John Mills. (Festival Theatre, Oaklands Park, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 4AP, England.)

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Bordeaux (May 7-23): Georges Braque will be represented for the centenary of his birth in an exhibition at the Galerie des Beaux-Arts and in the sets and costumes of a ballet program to music by Milhaud and Auric. Musically, there will be oratorios by Bach, Mendelssohn, Haydn and Rachmaninov, and recitals by Simon Estes, Salvatore Accardo, Paul Badura-Skoda, Viktor Tretiakov, Gold and Fizdale and others. (Mai Musical de Bordeaux, Grand-Theatre, F-33074 Bordeaux, or 286 Boulevard Saint-Germain, F-75007 Paris, France.)

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Vienna (May 8-June 13): Haydn's 250th birthday is being celebrated in the concert hall, starting with the oratorio "The Creation" with Herbert von Karajan and the Vienna Philharmonic, in the theater, with the opera "Orlando Paladino," and the marionette opera "Die Feuersbrunst," in ballet programs in the Theater an der Wien and the State Opera, and with expositions. Visiting orchestras in the Musikverein include the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, the Pittsburgh Symphony and the Leningrad Philharmonic. Visiting theater includes Robert Wilson's "The Golden Window" from Munich and the Broadway production of "Ain't Misbehavin'." Other highlights of the program are symposiums and recitations marking the 150th anniversary of Goethe's death, a Festival of Clowns, Andre Heller's "poetic vaudeville," films retrospectives of Charlie Chaplin and Elisabeth Bergner, and a "Paris 1960-1980" exhibition. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrich Schmidt Platz 4, A-1080 Vienna, Austria.)

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Florence (May 9-July 4): The 45th Maggio Musicale offers a Stravinsky ballet double bill and "The Rake's Progress," Prokofiev's "Betrothal at the Monastery," the world premiere of Romano Pezzati's "The Dreamer," the Nederlands Dans Theater, along with a program of orchestral concerts and recitals. (Teatro Communale, Corso Italia 16, I-50123 Florence, Italy.)

* * *

Prague (May 12-June 4): The National Theater lists native opera by Smetana, Foerster and Kaslik, among others, as well as guest appearances by the Nederlands Dans Theater and Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet. This meeting ground of East and West European music and musicians has the Leningrad Philharmonic, Dresden Staatskapelle, Vienna Symphony, La Salle Quartet, Maurizio Pollini, Philippe Entremont, Leonid Kogan, and virtually all top-ranking Czechoslovak orchestras, chamber ensembles and soloists. (Prague Spring, Dum umelcu, Alesovo Nabrezi 12, 110 00, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.)

* * *

Wuerzburg Bach Festival (May 19-24): The program ranges from "Bach Cantatas as Baroque Opera" to a "Bach Revue" of adaptations in jazz, rock and pop form, with a busy mostly-Bach schedule in between. (Bachfest, Rathaus, 8700 Wuerzburg, West Germany.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

May 6, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	861.97	867.96	856.35	863.20	+8.75
20 Trn	353.52	357.17	350.01	352.97	+3.44
15 UN	115.20	116.91	114.71	116.42	+1.63
65 Stk	340.33	343.49	337.89	341.03	+3.64

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	67.54	68.17	4.48	4.11
Adv.	1,071	785	342	276
Vol. Up	48.47	29.18	2.47	1.22
Decl.	430	661	212	265
Vol. Down	12.91	23.10	1.25	1.56
Unch.	388	451	214	219
Total	1,889	1,897	768	760
New highs	53	51	14	9
New lows	11	29	7	8

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Pan Am	1,587,100	4⅛	+ ⅛
Exxon s	1,268,900	29⅝	+ ⅝
IBM	776,768	46	+ ⅝
PhillipsPet	728,300	21⅜	+ ⅝
Sony Corp	719,700	15⅛	+ ⅜
Tandy	711,000	30¼	— ⅜
Mobil	677,800	23⅞	+ ⅛
RalstnPur	669,200	13⅜	+ ⅛
AmerT&T	609,600	55¼	+ ⅛
StdOilCal	595,800	32¼	+1⅛
StdOilInd	570,500	43½	+ ¼
Texaco Inc	568,000	30¼	+ ⅜
Goodyear	561,000	23⅞	+ ⅜
FlaProgress	553,600	17	+ ⅛
HoustInd s	547,000	20⅛	+ ⅜

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	68.36	68.71	68.31	+0.56
Industrials	77.37	77.20	77.34	+0.63
Transp.	58.89	58.57	58.57	+0.39
Utilities	39.80	39.83	39.48	+0.39
Finance	71.46	71.23	71.25	+0.37

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	119.62	117.72	118.68	+1.01
Industrials	133.11	131.01	132.09	+1.17
Utilities	56.01	55.12	55.67	+0.55
Finance	14.53	14.32	14.39	+0.04
Transp.	19.36	18.93	19.89	+0.18

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
DomePtrl s	231,900	7¼	— ½
Westhfrd	161,400	19¾	+1¼
WashPost	152,800	33¼	— ⅜
WangB	136,300	31½	+ ⅜
Ducommun n	133,800	26¾	+ ⅜
Intl Brknot	130,600	5⅜	— ¼
RangerOil	100,300	5¼	
Nat Patent	97,700	10⅝	+ ⅜
HouOilTr	73,400	13	+ ⅛
TICCom s	65,900	19¾	+ ⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
272.13	270.02	271.92	+1.90

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
May 5	132,589	296,683	758
May 4	124,232	217,194	743
May 3	110,222	283,453	949
April 30	110,221	271,162	672
April 29	113,455	289,905	1,135

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	—	—	59.78	+0.04
Utilities	—	—	58.56	+0.08
Industrials	—	—	61.01	+0.01

(Continued on Page 14)

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

BMW Cuts Payout, Citing Profit Fall

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke said Thursday that it will cut its dividend on 1981 results to nine Deutsche marks from 10 DM a year earlier.

A spokesman for the company later disclosed that BMW's parent company net income for 1981 fell 9.4 percent from a year earlier to 145 million DM. The automaker also said it plans to raise 160 million DM through a one-for-five rights issue at 80 DM per 50-DM share. The issue would raise BMW's nominal capital 100 million DM to 600 million DM.

Hong Kong Container Unit Planned

HONG KONG — Far East Consortium and Sea-Land Orient said Thursday that they have formed a joint venture to build a six-story container freight terminal here for one billion Hong Kong dollars ($170 million).

The terminal, which is to have room for 1,800 containers, will be the largest of its kind in the world, the companies said. Sea-Land, a unit of R.J. Reynolds Industries of the United States, owns 51 percent of the venture, and Far East the remainder. Far East, a Hong Kong property developer, is the project's contractor.

The first section is scheduled to open by December, 1983, and the terminal is due to be complete in early 1986. The project is to be built over Sea-Land's present storage area; half of the cost is for eight acres of land there.

Du Pont to Build Luxembourg Plant

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont said Thursday that it plans to build a $55-million plant in Luxembourg to produce hytrel polyester elastomer, a specialty engineering thermoplastic.

The plant, due to open in 1984, will serve markets in Europe, the Middle East and Africa and will double the company's capacity for making hytrel, Du Pont said.

BP Calls 1st Quarter Disappointing

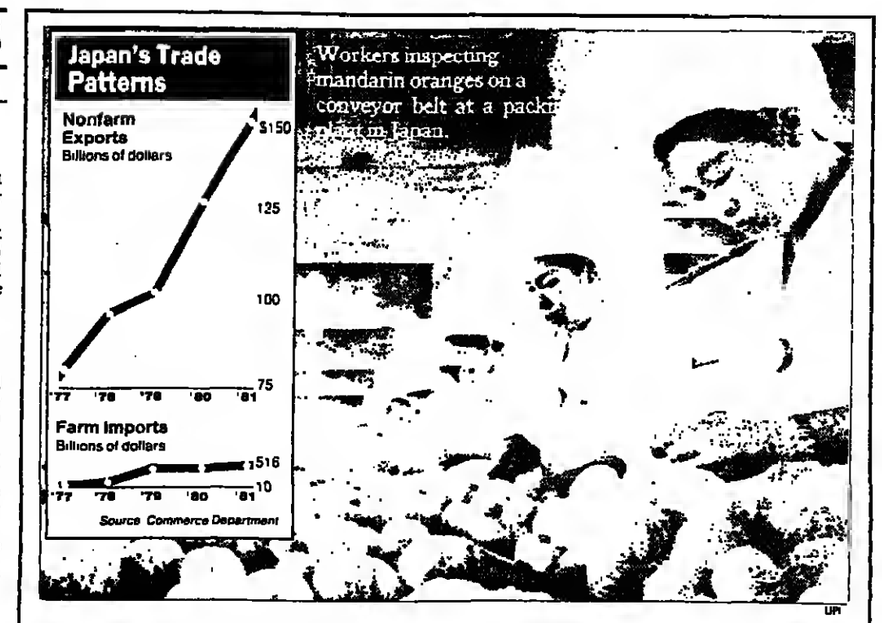
LONDON — The first quarter of 1982 has been very disappointing for British Petroleum, the company's chairman, Peter Walters, said at the annual meeting Thursday.

He cited an oversupply of crude, severe weather and the worldwide recession and said that, in contrast to previous years, the company will have no inventory profits to include in early 1982 results. But market indications over the last few weeks suggest that oil prices may well have stabilized, Mr. Walters said.

Tosco Expects $100-Million Gain

NEW YORK — Tosco has said that the sale of its 40-percent interest in the Colony shale oil project to Exxon will contribute about $100 million, or $4 a share, to net income.

Tosco's disclosure Wednesday came two days after Exxon, which has a 60-percent stake, said it was ending the project because it had become too costly. Tosco later said it was exercising its right to sell its interest to Exxon. Tosco said it will make a special distribution to shareholders but has not decided on the form and amount.



Workers inspecting mandarin oranges on a conveyor belt at a packing plant in Japan.

UPI

Trade Issue Divides Japanese

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — No guns have been brandished nor shots fired, but a "bloodless war," as one government official put it, is raging in Japan.

At odds in the battle are the nation's two most powerful political constituencies: the business community and the agricultural lobby. It is big business, especially representatives of export-dependent manufacturing industries, versus small farmers — the most efficient sector of the Japanese economy against the least efficient.

The conflict shows that while Japan may be more tightly knit than most Western nations, it by no means speaks with one voice. Nor is its government immune to the claims of special-interest groups or the realities of partisan politics.

The issue is whether Japan should open its market further to foreign agricultural products. Japan maintains import quotas, not authorized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on 22 farm items, including beef and oranges.

One official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said, "We've got to do something substantive and visible in the agricultural area."

For their part, the farmers argue that they may be unfairly sacrificed for the sake of the industrial exporters. Last Friday, 8,000 farmers went to To-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

Stock and Bond Prices Surge After U.S. Budget Progress

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the stock and credit markets surged Thursday in response to possible breakthroughs in the U.S. budget dispute and the Falkland Islands crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared about nine points in the first hour, showed a gain of 8.75, to 863.20, at the close. Prices faded a bit in the late morning, but then edged up steadily for the rest of the session. Advances led declines five to two.

Late Wednesday, the Senate Budget Committee approved a White House-backed plan that would reduce the projected fiscal 1983 budget deficit by about $77 billion, to $105 billion, and also narrow deficits projected for later years. Michael Metz of Oppenheimer said that investors, sitting on large cash positions, were looking for an excuse to buy into the market and that any moves toward agreement on a budget compromise were bound to spur a rally.

Budget Advance

The market also drew strength from the acceptance by Britain and Argentina of a United Nations proposal to mediate in the Falkland Islands crisis.

Trading on the stock market was heavy. Volume in the first hour totaled 20.25 million shares, the 10th-busiest first hour on record. For the entire session, volume totaled 67.9 million shares, up from 58.8 million Wednesday.

A gain in oil stocks also helped the market. That group responded to a Mobil projection that the industry should be positioned for a rebound by year-end. Mobil rose ⅞ to 23¼, Exxon ⅝ to 29½, Phillips 1⅛ to 32⅜ and Standard Oil of California 1⅛ to 32¼, all in active trading.

The depressed technology group also picked up some ground today, with Data General up ¾ to 29⅝, Datapoint ⅜ to 14¼, Digital Equipment ¼ to 79⅞ and Honeywell ⅜ to 73⅛.

Morke Shoe fell 1⅞ to 14⅜ after reporting a first quarter loss, while Toys 'R Us rose 1¾ to 42⅜ on news of higher earnings.

Warner Communications dropped ¾ to 56½. Twentieth Century-Fox Film plans to sell 800,000 warrants to buy a like number of Warner shares.

Pan Am was the volume leader, rising ¼ to 4⅛ on turnover of more than one million shares. A block of 542,000 shares moved at 4¼.

The budget impasse between Congress and President Reagan has hung over the market for weeks. Investors reason that unless a way is found to reduce the huge budget deficits projected for the next several years, interest rates will stay high and abort any economic recovery. Credit market analysts, notably Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, have warned that the heavy government borrowing that would be required to finance such deficits would push up the cost of funds.

Oppenheimer's Mr. Metz said the rally may be premature, as the budget proposal still faces a tough fight in Congress, especially in the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives. Already, Democratic leaders have expressed opposition to parts of the new proposal.

On the U.S. bond market, prices eased from early highs on profit taking, but firmed again when the New York Federal Reserve Bank failed to drain reserves from the system, as many dealers expected.

At midsession, long-dated bond prices were about 1¼ points higher on the day, with the 14's of 2011 at 106⅛, up from 104⅞ Wednesday. Treasury bill yields were lower; the yield on the 91-day bill fell to 12.4 percent from 12.55 percent.

Gold Price Falls

A lower federal funds rate also provided support for the market. The rate on federal funds, reserves banks lend one-another overnight, rose to 15¼ percent from 15 percent at the opening but was still below Wednesday's average of 15¾ percent.

Also aiding the bond market were forecasts that the U.S. M-1 money supply will show a decline of several billion dollars for the week ended April 28. Those figures are due to be released late Friday. Such a decline would reduce pressure on the Fed to tighten credit.

The dollar came under downward pressure against all major foreign currencies. "Eurodollar rates and private money market rates tumbled on more widespread acceptance of the view that interest rates can't stay at current levels," William V. Sullivan Jr., a senior vice president at Bank of New York, said.

Bankers Rebuke U.S. On Exchange Policy

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States should pay greater attention to the international effects of its economic policies, an international panel of financial experts said Thursday.

The mildly worded rebuke was issued by the New York-based Group of Thirty, an unofficial panel of current and former central bankers, prominent commercial bankers and economists.

The statement was timed to coincide with a flurry of international meetings in prelude to the June 4-6 economic meeting in Versailles, France, of the heads of state of the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy. The first of these is the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which will bring together treasury secretaries and ministers of finance and economics from 24 industrial countries in Paris Monday and Tuesday.

Need for Balance

The group asserts that "the United States should pay more attention to exchange rate considerations in framing its domestic policies, and, in particular, to avoiding an unbalanced mix of monetary and fiscal policies."

The thrust of the paper is that governments need to have a proper mix of fiscal (spending and tax) and monetary (interest rate) policy and should stand ready to intervene when market forces push exchange rates "out of line with sustainable current- and capital-account positions."

The introduction to the statement notes that while some members of the group "might wish to express these points differently, we all agree with the broad lines of analysis and conclusions." It adds that the "absence of specific reservations on particular points does not necessarily imply support by every individual member."

This disclaimer was cited by Henry Wallich, an observer rather than a full member of the panel, when asked if the statement represented a change in his view. Mr. Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said he agreed on the need for a better policy mix and a reduction in the U.S. budget deficit, preferably through less spending rather than higher taxes.

But he rejected the notion that U.S. policy was not aimed at the general international welfare, contending that "our policies perfectly correspond to good international effects by bringing inflation down." A smaller deficit, he allowed, would help lower interest rates and "would make for less extreme fluctuations" in exchange rates.

But, he added, the Group of Thirty statement "leans more to intervention than I would."

The extreme volatility of exchange rates in recent years has become a source of increasing friction.

An annoyance for Europe is the Reagan administration's policy of "minimal" intervention in the foreign exchange market, allowing the dollar to find its own level and standing ready to intervene only to counteract what it considers erratic moves.

In the meantime, the currency market has been buffeted by high U.S. interest rates and fears that these may be driven higher by huge U.S. budget deficits.

The high interest rates have helped cut U.S. inflation from the teens to about 4 percent a year. But the group notes that "exchange rates are influenced not only by actual developments in interest rates, current balances and differences in countries' productivity and inflation performance, but also by expectations about the future course of these variables."

And expectations "tend to be loosely held, strongly influenced by current events and subject to 'bandwagon' behavior," the group says. As a result, it says, "market operators have increasingly tended to take a short-term view," and thus "the sort of fairly extended periods of unduly high or low levels of major currencies which have caused concern over the last few years are likely to continue."

The economic distortions resulting from erratic exchange rates, the report adds, "have served to ratchet up the whole level of protection and subsidization in the industrialized world" and put special pressure on smaller countries whose economies are "widely exposed to foreign competition." Thus, the panel says, it is necessary to convince the United States and Japan that it is "both in their own and in the common longer-term interest to give more weight to avoiding extended periods of unduly high or low exchange rates."

Bundesbank Reduces Key Interest Rate

From Agency Dispatches

BERLIN — The Bundesbank's central council announced Thursday that it was ending its special Lombard rate, currently at 9.5 percent, and would reintroduce its normal Lombard facility at 9 percent, effective Friday.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said that the abolition of the special Lombard has a "symbolic value" and signifies success in decoupling West German monetary policy from those of other countries.

The improvement in the West German current account, as well as success in fighting inflation, has boosted confidence in the Deutsche mark and allowed the Bundesbank to continue its gradual relaxation of credit policies, Mr. Pöhl told a news conference after the council's meeting in West Berlin.

The special Lombard rate was introduced in February, 1981, when the Deutsche mark was under pressure from a strong dollar and other currencies. It was initially set at 12 percent but since October has been lowered in four stages.

Mr. Pöhl also expressed hopes that U.S. interest levels would decline, but he doubted that major industrialized countries would orchestrate a general cut in rates at the economic summit in Versailles, France, in early June.

Thursday's widely expected action was designed to speed the country's economic recovery and reduce unemployment and was welcomed by government leaders in Bonn.

Manfred Lahnstein, the new finance minister, said the central bank's action would help to improve the investment climate and create jobs. He added that he expected that the fall in interest rates since last autumn could continue.

The regular Lombard facility,

Manfred Lahnstein

under which banks borrow funds against securities as collateral, requires that the full central bank council grant its approval before the rate is changed. The special Lombard gave the Bundesbank directorate the authority to change the Lombard rate at its own discretion.

On Wednesday, two key Dutch official interest rates were cut half a percentage point in what Dutch money dealers and economists said was an indication of the impending interest rate cut in West Germany.

In Zurich, however, a National Bank spokesman said the Swiss are under no pressure to follow West German and Dutch central banks with cuts in key interest rates. On several occasions, key rates cuts by the West German, Dutch and Swiss central banks have been coordinated.

West Germany's surplus in overall balance of payments widened to 1.58 billion Deutsche marks in March from an unrevised 313-million-DM surplus in February but was down from a 8.14-billion-DM surplus in March, 1981, the Bundesbank said Thursday.

But in for first quarter of 1982, the overall balance of payments showed a deficit of 423 million DM compared with a 2.13-billion-DM surplus in the same 1981 period, it said.

Dollar Eurobonds Post Gains in Brisk Dealing

Reuters

LONDON — Fixed-rate and zero-coupon dollar Eurobonds ended sharply higher Thursday after a day of active trading, dealers said.

Fixed-coupon bonds met strong demand at the outset of trading following news of U.S. Senate budget committee approval of a White House-backed plan to cut the projected 1983 budget deficit.

Most issues ended with gains of over one point.

Dealers said the firmer trend was underpinned by lower Eurodollar deposits rates, which eased throughout the day and closed around ¼ point lower.

Japanese convertibles also were higher following sharp rises in underlying Tokyo stocks on the firmer yen.

European institutions continued to turn to Japan for the low interest rates offered there.

EDF Loan

The European Economic Community will float its first Samurai bond, for 20 billion yen over 10 years, on the Japanese capital market this month, lead manager Daiwa Securities Co. said Thursday in Tokyo. The underwriting syndicate is still negotiating the terms with the borrower and a contract is expected to be signed May 14.

In the first loan by a French borrower to be syndicated solely among Japanese institutions, Electricite de France, the French power corporation, has awarded a mandate to Nippon Credit Bank to raise a 10-billion-yen, 10-year syndicated loan, Nippon Credit said.

The loan will have a five-year grace period and is expected to carry interest at 0.2 points over Japanese long-term prime lending rate at the time of drawdown, with a commitment fee of ⅜. The long-term rate is currently 8.4 percent. An agreement on the loan is likely to be signed later this month or in early June, the bank said.

And Eurofima, the European railway finance corporation, has signed an agreement in Zurich to borrow 10 billion yen from a Japanese syndicate of 14 banks and life insurance companies, the Industrial Bank of Japan said in Tokyo as manager and agent. It did not disclose the interest rate, but said the eight-year loan will carry a fixed rate linked to Japanese long-term prime lending rate.

Also in Tokyo, the World Bank signed an agreement to borrow 25 billion yen in two tranches from a syndicate of Japanese trust banks, Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. said as lead manager.

The first tranche of 15 billion yen over 10 years carries interest at 0.1 points over Japanese long-term prime rate. The second, of 10 billion yen over 15 years, bears interest at prime rate plus 0.3 of a percentage point, Sumitomo said.

Broker Plan for U.S. S&Ls Cleared

United Press International

WASHINGTON — In an historic widening of the powers of saving and loan associations, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Thursday approved their formation of a nationwide network of brokerage services.

The board granted permission to savings and loans in Florida, California and Washington, D.C., to create a brokerage subsidary to be called the Savings Association Investment Securities.

The corporation will be a member of The National Association of Securities Dealers and will pay its salesmen by salary rather than commissions.

An additional 30 savings and loans are believed ready to join the corporation in the near future and another 300 already have expressed interest, according to industry officials.

"You can buy and sell stocks, bonds and this sort of thing and operate a brokerage business," Richard Pratt, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said.

The step was one of the biggest yet to deregulate the ailing thrift industry by its major government regulatory agency. "You'll probably find the pendulum swinging," Mr. Pratt told reporters. "How far it goes in the direction of deregulation I don't think we can say yet."

The controversial action is believed likely to draw a court challenge from securities dealers and be subjected to examination by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the agency Mr. Pratt said would supervise the brokerage functions.

The three associations granted the initial authority were the California Federal Savings & Loan Association of Los Angeles, Coast Federal Savings & Loan and Loan Association of Sarasota, Fla., and Perpetual American Federal Savings & Loan Association of Washington, D.C.

The bank board said the savings and loan subsidiaries will not be allowed to research or analyze investment opportunities or be permitted to offer investment advice or recommendations. But the corporation will provide customers with investment information developed by the Value Line Investment Survey.

Mr. Pratt said that although Thursday's action was a specific and not a general industry authorization for the new services, a considerable number of savings and loans could be expected to become part of the new corporation.

To Our Readers

Swiss Franc currency rates at Zurich were not available Thursday because of problems at the source.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 6, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.542	4.674	110.10 *	42.425 *	0.1998	—	5.803 *	133.01 *	32.74 *
Brussels (a)	43.45	79.26	18.869	7.235	3.394 *	14.9795	—	22.5495	5.5625
Frankfurt	2.3075	4.285	—	38.28 *	1.801 x	90.03 *	5.302 *	120.30 *	29.45 *
London (b)	1.8215	—	4.2025	10.9698	2.336.85	4.6698	79.35	2.4875	14.2475
Milan	1,281.8	2,336.2	555.75	213.19	—	500.11	29.465	664.70	163.72
New York	—	1.8295	0.4342	0.1662	0.0779 *	0.3901	0.0229	0.5251	0.1384
Paris	6.0135	10.9595	260.95 *	—	4.6935 x	234.89 *	13.827 *	312.18 *	76.70 *
1 ECU	1.0341	0.5668	2.3075	6.2247	1325.45	2.6519	45.0191	1.9953	0.0943
1 SDR	1.13765	0.6244	2.6254	6.8413	N.A.	2.9147	49.4821	2.1951	0.9249

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
1.8641	Australian $	0.9399	0.0486	Israeli shekel	20.58	0.4793	Singapore $	2.0863
0.0615	Austrian schilling	16.25	0.0043	Japanese yen	233.00	1.0505	S. African rand	0.9519
0.0211	Belgian fin. franc	47.30	3.5075	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2857	0.0014	S. Korean won	731.00
0.8186	Canadian $	1.2216	0.4366	Malay. ringgit	2.2905	0.0097	Spanish peseta	102.84
0.1280	Danish krone	7.8155	0.1681	Norw. krone	5.9475	0.1728	Swedish krona	5.7925
0.2224	Finnish mark	4.493	0.1196	Phil. peso	8.3612	N.A.	Taiwan $	N.A.
0.014	Greek drachma	62.50	0.0143	Port. escudo	70.103	0.0433	Thai baht	23.0947
0.1728	Hong Kong $	5.7855	0.2915	Saudi riyal	3.43	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.673
1.4985	Irish £	0.6673						

£ Sterling: 1.2143 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11¼	5	HRT	.40	4.7	6	70	9⅝	9½	9⅝	-⅛
24½	14½	Hackw	.40	16.	10	13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
35¼	21⅛	HallFB	1.70	6.0	11	221	28½	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
76½	27	Halmh	1.40	4.8	6	2532	35½	34½	35¼	+⅜
38	34½	HamrP	1.84	7.1	5	34	26	25½	34	+½
12	10	HanJS	1.47a	13.		55	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
19½	11½	HanJI	1.84a	12.		57	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
19⅞	10¼	Hndhmn	1	7.3	8	108	14	13⅞	14	-⅛
36½	12¾	HandH	.80	4.1	9	97	19.	18⅞	19	+⅜
29½	25¾	Hanna	2	6.2	7	34	27¼	32¼	32½	
20¾	13⅛	HarBrJ	1	6.2	6	256	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	-⅜
25½	15¾	Harind	9.62	2.6	13	178	20½	23¼	33½	
16⅛	8⅛	Harnish	.40	4.4	5	46	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
32½	23¼	HarrBk	2.20	7.6	7	97	29⅝	29⅛	29½	-⅛
52⅝	27¼	Harris	.00	2.9	10	337	31	70⅛	30⅞	+⅜
21⅝	17¼	Harsc	s1.20	6.6	6	215	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	-⅜
25¾	17½	HartSM	1.34	5.1	7	61	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
40¾	23⅝	HartH	.90	3.4	10	196	27¼	26⅛	26½	
13⅝	11¼	HartSe	1.80a	14.	9	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
28¾	21	HavlEl	2.84	10.	8	23	27½	27⅛	27⅝	-⅛
10¼	5¾	HayesA				35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32¼	15⅝	Hazelm	.40	5.8	25	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Hecla	s .34	2.2	6	361	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
22¼	7	HeckGM				120	8⅝	8⅝	8½	-⅛
32⅝	21	Helim	s .72	2.9	8	84	24	24½	24⅝	+½
33¾	28	Heinz	9 1.44	4.4	8	202	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
20¾	11¼	HelerC			5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
27⅝	16⅛	HelrHt	1.30	7.0	23	142	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
59	19⅝	HelmP	.20	1.3	6	430	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅞	HemCo			12	43	4½	4½	4½	
26¼	17⅞	Herculs	1.22	6.0	8	851	22¼	21⅝	23	+.36
41⅛	22	Hershy	1.99	4.6	7	660	u42	40⅝	41¾	+1¼
10⅝	5⅞	Hesston	.20	3.3		8	5	5⅝	5	
14⅝	10⅝	Hexcn	pf1.40	15.		5	11	11	11	
41¾	24⅝	Heublin	2	5.0	9	398	40⅝	39¾	40	+⅛
53⅞	34	HewlP	s .24	.5	17	1165	44¼	43⅝	44	+⅛
41⅝	12¾	Hexcel	.40	4.7	16	49	14½	13⅝	14	-⅜
17½	7⅛	HiShear	.40	5.6	5	11	9	7	7⅛	+⅛
12⅝	6½	HlVol	.05	3.0	11	81	7½	7⅝	7½	-⅛
26	18	Hilnbd	s .40	3.1	9	63	25⅝	25½	25½	
31⅝	22	Hilton	1.80	4.7	10	540	39	38⅝	38⅝	-⅛
27	22¾	Hitach			6	854	u28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+1½
33¾	21⅝	Holiday	.80	2.8	8	1357	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
54⅝	28	HollyS	1o	2.1	10	169	46⅝	44⅝	46⅛	+⅜
8	6⅝	HmeG	pf1.10	15.		12	7½	7½	7½	
46	16¾	Homstk	.40	1.7	21	389	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
58¼	32¾	Honeyw	.64	1.1	9	38	56	55½	55⅝	+⅜
95⅛	62⅛	Homwll	2.40	4.6	5	1646	73½	72⅝	73⅛	+⅜
34⅝	14	HoovU	1.20	7.0	0	45	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
18	14	HorizBn	1.00	9.5	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅜
14⅛	8⅝	Horizon	.571	4.7	15	448	17⅝	12⅝	17⅝	
50⅝	24⅝	HospCp	.44	1.3	13	786	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
29⅝	18	HouseF	.40	1.4	9	38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	HouseW			5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	7	HousIn	1.40	9.2	7	1604	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
48	29	HoUnt	pf4.25	14.		34	45	45	45	+⅛
19⅛	14⅛	HousNg	s 2.16	11.	6	5470	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
23⅝	12⅝	HouNG	1.70	7.4	6	1270	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
25⅝	14⅝	HouOil	.60e	3.0	5	10	6	6	6	+½
19	7½	Howmt	.80	5.0	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
12⅝	10⅝	HowPt	.40	2.8	11	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
18⅛	15½	Hubbrd	1	12.	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13	-⅝
27	13⅝	HudM	o .101			2	13	13	13	+1⅛
18	15	Huffy	.00		21	6	1003	27	26⅛	
45⅛	24½	HughTl	.84	2.1	14	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅝	12½	Human	5.40	2.3	14	779	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
19⅝	14¼	Hunmf	pf2.50	13.		79	19	19⅝	19	
11¼	5⅝	HuntCn	.80	4.0	11	253	10	9⅝	10	-⅛
47	23⅛	HuIEF	s .80	2.4	10	693	32	31	31⅛	-⅛
21½	16⅝	Hydrol	1.76	8.2	6	22	18⅝	18½	18½	-⅛
41⅛	27¾	IC Ind	2.20	7.1	5	143	31	30	31	+1
61	41¾	IC In	o12.50	7.4		12	44¼	44¼	M	+1⅛
14	7	ICM			38	347	9½	9	9¼	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	INAin	1.92	14.	2	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅝	11¼	IU Int	1.16	8.3	6	223	13⅝	13½	13½	-⅛
24	17	IUSteel	1.36	6.9		1	19⅝	19½	19⅝	-⅛
12	7	IdahoP	2.44	12.	7	69	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
24	13½	IdealB	1.70	12.	8	448	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+½
12⅝		IdeaCp			7	299	12½	12½	13¼	
22	14⅝	IIPowr	2.40	12.	7	854	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
28	24	IIPow	pf2.28	14.		x150	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
23¼	24½	ITW	1.08	4.8	6	20	27¼	27¼	27¼	-⅛
22⅝	5⅝	IngerSh	.30		25	29	6¾	6¾	6¾	-⅜
23⅝	10⅝	INCD	.20	1.9		628	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
15⅝	17⅝	InlMt	pf2.19	15.		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
14	11	InlPap	pf2.25	15.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
24⅝	23⅝	InlMt	pf3.63	15.		2	24½	24½	24½	-⅛
24⅝	22	InglGas	2.04	12.	6	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-⅛
25½	18	InglPL	2.60	11.	7	46	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
38	13⅝	Inspir	.60	.9	11	174	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
76⅝	44⅝	IngerR	2.56	4.9	5	239	51½	50⅝	51½	+1
45½	27¼	InsR	pf 2.25	7.7		74	31	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
15¼	7⅝	InterTel	.54	3.4	20	7	9⅝	8½	9⅝	-⅛
24¼	19⅝	IntBrd	.54	5.0	27	295	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
21⅝	14½	IntIce	.10	4.2	7	49	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅛
21⅝	11⅝	IntIc	pf1.25	3.4		2	23	23	23	
18⅝		IntPw				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
19¼	11⅝	IntegRs			5	49	14½	14½	14½	
22¼	13½	IntRFn	n2.95t	19.	8	159	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+½
27⅝	19⅝	IntPap	2.10c			5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
57⅝	35⅝	Interco	2.86	6.2	6	176	46	45⅝	45⅝	-⅛
37	29	Inter	pf 7.75	7.8		6	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+½
32⅝	28⅝	Intrlst	s1.28	5.3	7	204	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
45	28	IntrTk	2.60	6.1	4	12	30⅝	28⅝	28½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	10¼	IntAlu	.40	5.3	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
66⅛	49⅝	IBM	3.44	5.3	11	x7767	65⅛	64⅝	65	+⅜
27⅝	17⅝	IntFlav	1	5.0	12	734	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
10¼	4	IntHarv				486	5	4⅝	4⅝	
40	8⅝	IntHr	pf3.75	51.		90	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
47⅝	25¼	IntMin	2.40	8.3	6	177	31½	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
35	28½	IntMn	pf 4	13.		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	-⅛
26½	17½	IntMpR	1.48	5.8	6	20	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
49½	22¾	IntPapr	2.40	5.4	15	806	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+⅜
17⅝	9½	IntRect	.32	2.4		585	12½	12	12¼	+⅛
33⅝	24¼	IntTT	2.68	10.	5	x3492	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
61⅛	47	ITT	pfH 4	8.9		x3	48½	48½	48½	+1⅛
38	46⅝	ITT	pfJ 4	9.4		x3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
53⅝	37	ITT	pfK 4	9.8		x25	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+⅜
53⅝	40	ITT	pfG 5	12.		12	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
41⅝	30¼	IntTT	pf2.25	7.1		x2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+½
55⅝	41	IntTT	pf4.50	11.		x8	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅜
36	24	IntNrth	2.12	7.8	5	151	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
29⅝	15¼	IntNsd	1.40	8.8	12	11	17⅝	17	17	
92½	63½	IntPe	pf 5	7.5		2	67	67	67	
27½	25½	IntpGo	1.80	5.5	10	49	29⅝	29	29	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	IntBakr		11	74	99	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
13⅝	11	IntSPr	1.64	12.	6	117	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	IowaEl	1.72	12.	6	100	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
19⅝	15½	IowIG	2.36	12.	3	30	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
20⅝	16½	IowaPS	2.04	12.	7	27	20⅝		20⅝	
34¼	19⅝	IowaRs	2.84	12.	7	71	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
4⅝	4	IpcoCo	.20	3.7	12	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
58	39	IrvBk	3.34	8.2	5	34	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅜
42⅝	14¼	ItekCo	.36r	1.4	62	201	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
26⅝	16½	JWT	s 1.44	6.8	11	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
30¼	19⅝	JamesF	1.60	7.2	11	2	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
22¼	13½	JRvr	9 .80	2.7	6	54	15¼	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
10⅝	7¼	Jamsw	.12	1.3	6	119	9½	9	9½	+⅛
11½	7⅝	JoanF	1.37e	14.		57	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
30	22⅝	JeffPI	1.68	6.0	6	22	28	27⅝	28	
57	50	JerC	pf 9.24	18.		x10	53	53	53	-⅛
49	42⅝	JerC	pf 8.12	18.		220	45⅝	45	45	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	JerC	pf 2.18	17.		2	13	13	13	-⅛
45½	28¼	JewstC	2.40	7.1	4	522	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+⅛
33	27	JewlC			2	20	25⅝	25	25⅝	-⅛
6⅛	3⅝	JewlCo			5	27	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
42	25¼	JohnJn	1	2.4	16	3068	u42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+1⅛
26½	15	JohnEP			24	257	25	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅝	22⅝	JohnCn	1.44	19.	7	63	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
15⅛	7⅝	JonLon	.00	4.0		97	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
28¼	21⅛	Jorgen	s 1	4.7	5	3	27	27	27	
26½	14	Jostens	1.32	5.0	9	108	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
42⅝	23¾	JoyMfg	1	5.3	3	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8⅝	3¼	KDI	n		6	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+½
31⅝	20⅝	KDT				23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
55⅝	30¼	KLM		24.		57	42	41	42	+2
23⅝	15⅝	K mart	.96	5.3	19	3425	19¼	19	19	+⅛
25⅝	12	KaisAl	.40	2.7	14	408	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
24⅝	17⅝	KaisCe	.40	2.9	6	16	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
24	13½	KalC			6	146	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
49⅝	24⅝	KaisSt			6	140	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅝	9	KanNil			6	278	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
28½	13⅝	Kaneb	.10	4.3	6	278	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
20⅝	12⅝	KCPL	2.36	12.	5	155	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16	12⅝	KCSo	s .88	2.9	8	149	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
37½	24⅝	KanGE	2.12	6.3	6	327	34½	33⅝	34	+⅛
22⅝	19⅝	KanNb	1.44	7.2	6	327	20⅝	20	20⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	KanPL	2.40	11.	6	135	22	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	Katyln				5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
41⅝	22⅝	Kaufy				5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
7⅝	4⅝	KaufBr	pf1.48	5.8		10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
14½	7⅝	KayCo	.40	2.6	11	173	8½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
22⅝	12	Keller	.20	3.3	8	30	15½	14⅝	15	-⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Kellogg	1.50	5.9	9	108	25½	25½	25½	-⅛
27⅝	21⅝	Kellwd	.80	3.6	10	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Kemdl	.16	1.0	7	78	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
43¼	24⅝	KemNt	.96	3.1	11	216	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	KyUtil	2.20	12.	8	124	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	KerrGl	.44	3.7	5	71	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
21⅝	14⅝	KerrM	pf1.70	9.1		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
43⅝	26⅝	KerrM	s1.10	3.4	8	2120	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
28¼	19⅝	KeyCn				4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	Kevin s	.00	2.4	14	20	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Kidde	1.10	5.1	4	142	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
58½	44⅝	Kim	pf2 4	8.0		1	50	50	50	+⅛
58½	41	Kim	pfC 4	8.4		1	50	50	50	+⅛
73⅝	54	KimbCl	4	6.2	7	106	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+⅛
41⅝	27¼	KnghtR	1.72	3.3	11	44	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
19½	10	Koper	.10	3.4	25	74	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
36	10⅛	Kolmar	.32	1.3	19	59	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Kopers	1.80	9.5	11	189	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
18⅝	11	Kosmr	pf 10	12.		10	16	16	16	
19⅝	4⅝	Kroehlr			7	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
21⅝	19¼	Kroger	1.72	5.3	7	646	u32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
12⅝	9	Kohlm	.20	1.4	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
45	25⅝	KyOil	.25e	.7	16	51	27	26⅝	27	+1⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Kysor	.88	11.	12	2	8	8	8	
22⅝	22⅝	LN Ho	n3.00e	12.		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
11⅝	5⅝	LFE		3.0	18	513	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34⅝	25	LITCo	1			1	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
8⅝	1⅝	LLCo			1	6	6	6	6	-⅛
15	5	LSCo	pf	3.0	2	102	14	14	14	
26⅝	17⅝	LTV	.50			6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+½
19½	12⅝	LTV	pf 1		22	120	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+½
19⅝	12⅝	LaQuin	s	12.	6	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
28⅝	16⅝	LacGas	2.40			4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6¼	3⅝	LamSes				2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
28⅝	14⅝	LaneBy	1.10	3.8	9	x33	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅝	13½	Lanier	s .34	2.1	10	153	16½	15⅝	16	+⅛
12¼	9¼	LowrIn1	.72	7.0	14	129	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
28⅝	11⅝	LeanPl	.12	.7	34	134	16	17½	17½	-⅛
42⅝	22	LearSg	.140	5.3	6	112	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅛
36⅝	22⅝	LeeTr	1.50	5.5	9	49	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
38⅝	22½	LehEnr	1.08	5.8	22	43	20	26	26	+⅛
26¼	15⅝	LeaPlat	.48	5.8	4	4	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	LehVal			7	45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
15¼	11¼	Lesnnn	2.55c	20.		119	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Lennar	6.20	1.5	8	23	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
44	10½	Lenox	1.80	4.8	0	25	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	-⅛
14¼	7⅝	Leucad			13	14	12½	12⅝	12¼	
10½	9½	Leuco	pf1.85	18.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	19⅝	LevISt	1.45	5.4	7	912	26⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
41½	26⅝	LevitzF	1	4.0	12	33	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
29½	21⅝	LOF	1.20	3.4559	28	27⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
50½	38⅝	LOF	pf 4.75	11.		4	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅛
17⅝	12⅝	LibtyCo	.72	5.2	19	818	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
22⅝	17⅝	LibtyIn	1.00	6.4	7	78	25⅝	25	25⅝	
35⅝	21⅝	Lilctrk	o .40	1.4	15	320	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛
65⅝	45¼	LillyEli	2.60a	4.1	12	707	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
46	34	LinenN	.92	2.0	7	10	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
16⅝	13½	LinNtl	2.08o	12.		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
72⅝	49¼	Litton	1.00	1.5	6	2256	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅛
55⅝	28⅝	LocInd				637	55⅝	46⅝	46⅝	-⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Locke	pf11.25	7.2		24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
25	18⅝	LoneSt	.36	2.5	15	40	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
107⅝	78⅝	Loews	1.20	1.2	5	s18	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅛
34⅝	17⅝	LomFn	1.44	6.1	8	33	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
37⅝	26⅝	LomMd	2.08	8.7	5	159	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-½
34⅝	20	LaSlur	1.00	8.7	7	159	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	LILCo	1.34	13.	6	559	15⅝	15	15½	+⅛
38⅝	49	LIL	pfK8.30	16.		250	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
28⅝	24⅝	LIL	pfL4.25	15.		37	27	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
22⅝	19¼	LIL	pfM2.35	15.		121	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+½
19⅝	14⅝	LIL	pfN2.47	14.		7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	LIL	pfO2.47	14.		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	24⅝	LongDr	.92	3.1	10	967	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
41½	23	Lorad	.72	2.2	15	413	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
19⅝	10½	LoGeni	5.43	3.8	9	40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
41⅝	23¼	LaPac	1.80	6.1	10	271	30⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
29⅝	16½	LaPac	.880	4.8	47	579	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅝	18⅝	LouvGs	2.20	12.	7	26	19½	18⅝	19	
12⅝	10⅝	LouNG	1.20	4.4	5	62	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
12⅝	10⅝	LowesS	.40	3.1	17	466	15½	15	15⅝	+⅜
18⅝	10½	Lowes	s .48	3.0	10	191	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22½	LubrL	1.08	5.0	10	191	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
30⅝	22½	LubrS	.80	4.7	7	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
22⅝	12¼	LucMyl		7.7	8	880	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
16⅝	12⅝	LucMyl	pf5.40	15.		25	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
37⅝	26⅝	MAPCO	1.40	6.0	10	259	30½	29⅝	30⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Maced	n	.7	31	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	MarMid	1.25	5.4	5	134	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
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Unrest in Poland May Complicate Loan Talks

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The renewed unrest in Poland is expected to complicate talks planned this week on the rescheduling of loan and interest repayments that Warsaw is due to make this year.

Poland's 1982 debt to Western governments and banks is estimated at $10.4 billion in principal and interest, including about $2.5 billion in principal and $2 billion in interest owed to Western banks.

High-ranking Polish bank officials came to hold talks this week in London with British bankers on rescheduling all of the 1982 bank debt, including interest, an unusually far-reaching request. They may also seek new loans.

Several non-NATO countries, including Austria and Switzerland, have been softening their attitudes toward aid to Poland. But the new crackdown in Poland could stiffen Western resistance to aid and harden the views within NATO.

"It can complicate the process," a West German bank official said. "It has immense psychological and possibly political effects."

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in testimony to a Congressional subcommittee this week, restated U.S. resistance to a looser credit policy toward Poland.

An official at the London office of Bank Handlowy, Poland's foreign trade bank, said that the bank's chairman, Marian Minkiewicz, would meet representatives of Poland's British clearing banks.

Mr. Minkiweicz is expected to test the bankers' receptivity to possible new loans to Poland to finance the industrial imports that Warsaw says it needs if it is to repay interest owed this year. Polish officials said that without such help, they might be forced to seek rescheduling of both the principal and interest owed.

Such a full rescheduling would set an unwanted precedent, according to many Western bankers. Particularly in Britain and the United States, rescheduling of the principal of loans is undertaken ordinarily on condition that interest payments be met.

In April, Polish and Western banking officials signed an agreement in Frankfurt to postpone payment of most of the principal owed to Western banks in 1981, but the banks insisted that Poland pay the interest due.

Poland was able to meet the 1981 interest payments partly because Western bank loans to purchase raw materials and semifinished products for industry lessened the demands on Poland's reserves of hard currency.

But after the crackdown in December, member governments of NATO refused to grant direct loans or to guarantee commercial bank loans until Poland returned to normal. Western bankers generally refuse to grant additional loans without government backing and in coming weeks will be seeking clarification from their governments on export credit policy.

Debt Restructuring Urged

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Creditanstalt-Bankverein said Thursday that it seems sensible to restructure Polish debt after a consolidation phase, rather than rescheduling the amounts falling due each year.

Poland's creditors should ensure in their rescheduling negotiations that the potential of the Polish economy is used, the Austrian bank said, by attaching conditions to any rescheduling and working out an economic program for Poland that would ensure that commitments can be fulfilled according to plan, Creditanstalt said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia

Mim Holdings

3rd Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	458.01	570.35
Profits	Loss13.98	94.44

Britain

Royal Bank of Scotland

6 Months	1982	1981
Profits	39.5	25.3

Canada

Canadian Pacific

1st Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	3,090.0	2,800.0
Profits	46.9	133.4
Per share	0.65	1.86

France

Française des Petroles

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	870.00	5,090.00
Profits	123,120.0	101,040.0

Philippines

Benguet

1st Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	53.4	57.3
Profits	2.00	7.40
Per Share	0.08	0.25

United States

General Dynamics

1st Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	1,230.0	1,240.0
Profits	28.3	30.8
Per Share	0.51	0.56

West Germany

Siemens

1st Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	18,100.0	15,900.0
Profits	313.00	266.00

Japan's Farmers Fight to Keep Trade Walls

(Continued from Page 13)

kyo to demonstrate against any liberalization of farm quotas. They marched in front of government buildings and chanted: "Don't destroy Japan's agriculture." They then proceeded to the U.S. Embassy and, in English, shouted: "No more beef" and "No more oranges."

The farm quotas are viewed by Japan's trading partners, particularly the United States, as evidence that Japan does not play the game of international trade fairly. U.S. officials have argued that Tokyo wants access to foreign markets for products in which it has a competitive advantage, but restricts imports of goods in which domestic producers are outmatched.

Steven R. Saunders, assistant U.S. trade representative, said in Washington, "Those agricultural quotas go to the nub of what we have been arguing about all along."

Thus, at a time when Japan's huge trade surpluses with Western nations threaten to prompt protectionist steps against Japanese exports, the country's restrictions on agricultural imports are viewed as a symbol that Japan is a "closed market."

Furthermore, the Japanese curbs on farm imports are straightforward and quantitative. In contrast, the much-debated "nontariff" barriers, such as buy-Japanese attitudes — said to be an important factor in keeping foreign goods out of the Japanese market — are often called "invisible" because they are difficult to measure and often are part of Japanese culture and tradition.

Progress in eradicating the nontariff barriers will necessarily be slow and, like the barriers themselves, difficult to measure. But a significant reduction in the agricultural restrictions would be a clear-cut move that could be very helpful in Japan's efforts to ease trade frictions with its key trading partners.

The difficulty for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is that it is dependent on the farm vote. The reason, basically, is that while Japan's cities have grown enormously in the past three decades, the voting districts have not been redrawn to reflect sufficiently the population shift. Also, the Liberal Democrats fare best in the rural districts.

Security Cited

In the demonstration in Tokyo last Friday, Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, attacked Japan's industrial leaders for "behaving like economic animals" by exporting manufactured goods "without moderation." Mr. Iwamochi assured the farmers that to protect Japan's agriculture he would fight "to the death."

Such demonstrations are not lost on the government. Premier Zenko Suzuki, indeed, is a former minister of agriculture and comes from a village in the north of Japan.

The farmers' defense of protectionism, essentially, is that maintaining an agricultural industry, no matter how inefficient, is a matter of national security. Japan already runs a sizable trade deficit in agricultural products.

In 1981, Japan imported $15.8 billion in farm goods and exported only $1 billion, according to Japanese government figures. Last year, Japan bought $7.2 billion of agricultural products from the United States, but sold back only $100 million.

The agricultural lobby also fears that if trade in such items as beef and oranges is liberalized, restrictions on rice, the core of Japan's farming industry and the basis of the Japanese diet, might shortly follow. U.S. rice growers have an average of 2,500 acres per farm: in Japan, the average rice farm is less than three acres.

U.S. farms can produce a bale of rice for about one-sixth the cost on a Japanese farm, Iwao Yamaguchi, managing director of the agricultural cooperative union, said in a recent interview, "We can never compete with them."

Because of the dispute in Japan over farm quotas, the government has said that a new package of market-opening steps, scheduled for Friday, will be delayed by a week or two. In late January, the government announced that it was lowering or abolishing 67 nontariff barriers to foreign products, such as inspections and standards requirements.

Swiss Inflation Rate Rises

The Associated Press

BERN — Switzerland's consumer price index increased 0.6 percent in April for a year-to-year inflation rate of 5.6 percent, authorities announced Thursday. It was the first increase in the rate since September, 1981, with rising heating oil prices cited as the main factor in the acceleration.

Automated Link For OTC Systems Approved by SEC

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission approved automated linkup between the National Association of Securities Dealers' over-the-counter trading system and the Intermarket Trading System.

The six-month pilot program, which will begin May 17, will be used for the 30 most actively trading Nasdaq stocks, SEC said Thursday.

The commission was originally ordered by Congress in 1975 to develop a national market system. The SEC had hoped to implement the linkup by March 1 but problems between the exchanges delayed the project.

But the commission then decided to go ahead with the linkup even though technical problems have not been resolved by the industry. The SEC said it will meet May 13 to offer a proposal on how the linkup should work.

Deere Announces Freeze on Wages

Reuters

MOLINE, Ill. — Deere & Co. has frozen pay raises indefinitely for its 17,000 to 18,000 U.S. and Canadian salaried workers.

The maker of farm equipment said Wednesday that it took the step, effective last Saturday, "to assure that Deere remains in healthy financial condition." The company also said it has stopped contributing funds to an employee stock-purchase plan and eliminated bonuses.

Last week, Deere forecast a "serious decline" in earnings for the year ending Oct. 31. For fiscal 1981, the company posted earnings of $251 million, or $3.79 a share.

European Gold Markets

May 6, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	335.25	334.50	—3.90
Zurich	334.50	334.50	—4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	348.99	348.07	—4.95
Luxembourg	334.50		N.A.

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, bearing and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
10½	4⅝	AAV	.32	3.6	4	43	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
15¾	7¼	ABA	s		10	28	10½	10⅛	10½	
7⅝	5	AICPn	.12b	3.8	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	ATI				10	1	1	1	
32	9½	AZL			27	45	11¾	11¼	11⅛	
2½	1⅜	AcmePr				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25	13⅞	AcmeU	.40	2.8	11	5	14⅝	14⅛	18½	
5½	2¼	Action				3	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅝	Actions	.20b	2.0	34	68	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	2⅜	AdmRs				19	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+1
28⅞	17⅝	AdRysl	.14	.6	11	36	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
45	14⅝	Adobe	.20	1.1	12	34	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
3⅝	2	AegisCo			6	111	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
59⅞	32¼	AetnFl	.75	2.0	6	3	37⅛	37½	37½	
29½	7⅝	AirIs	s		11	55	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
6⅝	3⅛	Aerosco				73	3⅛	3	3	
14½	8½	AlThse	.12a	1.0	6	8	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
23¾	23⅞	AllPb	.84	3.3	9	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
16½	6⅝	AirSxp	.20a	3.7	8	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
8¾	4⅛	AlskAir	.24f	4.3	5	242	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Alsgwr	.36e	1.8	11	31	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8¾	AltignT	1.41f	17.8	59	7	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
9½	5¼	AlmvSt	.20a	2.9	117	14	7⅝	7	7	
12⅝	5¼	AlphaA		1.6	5	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	10⅛	Alphnl	.10	.4	18	164	22	20½	20½	
1¼	½	Altec				33	71-16	⅝	⅝	
2½	1⅛	Altex	n		25	92	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
½	¼	Altx	80wt			5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22½	25	Alcoa	pf3.75	14.		x100	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
46	18½	AmAtl	.40	1.8	20	375	23½	22½	23½	
10⅞	10½	Amed	n .12	1.1	6	64	11⅜	10⅞	11	—1
21⅛	16¼	ACntrl	.68	3.7	5	3	18½	16⅝	18½	+ ¼
15	8⅝	AExp	wt			419	u15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	Airsrl	n		2	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17	8	AmAze	.52	5.2	4	34	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
11⅛	8¼	AmJob	.57	5.2	4	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8⅛	2¾	AMdBld				239	7¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
21⅞	10	AMotin	.22	1.3	9	01	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ¼
63¾	41½	AmPetr	2.20	5.2	10	23	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	—1¼
2⅞	2¼	APlan			4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17	8½	APrecs	.32	2.9	7	78	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Amrec	n		8	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	4⅝	AmRity				12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
18	3⅝	ASCE	.36f	7.0	39	72	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	AmSeal	.40	3.4	6	30	u14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	9⅛	AndJob	1.08f	9.8	24	14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Andrea	.64	5.1	15	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	9⅝	Angles	.27	2.9	7	13	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35	12	AplDta			12	48	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅝	ArgoPt			28	19	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Armtrn			3	196	u ⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	6	ArrowA	.20	2.9	100		7	7	7	
8⅛	8½	Arund			95	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Asamr	s .40		38	91	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Astrex			17	17	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AstrDr	n		3	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	AtlsCM	.04f	2.1		59	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Atlas	.60			42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅛	Atlasv	s .20	1.4	5	22	9⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Audiotr	.16	24.10		27	8⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅞	20⅝	AudioSv	.24	2.1	13	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	AVEMC	.54	4.4	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15¼	Avondl	1.20b	7.1	14	9	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	15½	BDM	n .17	9	12	8	18⅛	18	18	
2⅝	1⅛	BRT				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	4⅝	BTK	.40f	4.1	5	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19	6⅝	Badger	.40	6.2	53	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	BaldwS	.32a	5.3		5	6	6	6	— ⅛
25⅛	19	BanFd	4.90e	25.		4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Bamstr	9		81	614	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
14½	9⅝	BrSid	nt1.17	11.	6	8	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅝	Barco	.12	4.9	16	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	BarnEn			8	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	BarnwI	.20	1.8		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	BaryRG				16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Baruch	.42f	4.8	7	21	9	9⅝	9	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Beard	n .08	1.1	12	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	BellV	n			59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Beltron	.10	5.0		58	2	1⅞	2	
	14	7-16	Beltm	wt			1	⅛	⅛	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BnfSM	s .48	1.8	8	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅝	BnfSrB	s .40	1.8	8	26	22½	22⅛	22½	— ½
22⅝	18⅝	BrgStr	s .32	1.5	14	143	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Bertr	n		5	8	5	5	5	
7⅝	4⅝	BetaCo	.48f	9.1		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	14⅞	Beverly	.40	2.7	16	40	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	BicPen	.40	7.3	6	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23½	12	BlkHill	1.20	7.5	12	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	BlotA			16	10	16⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Blesing	.44	5.4	5	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
24½	5⅝	BlockE				177	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅝	BlueChip	s .40	2.7	7	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	8⅛	BoisC	s .28	1.4	27	31	19⅝	18⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	8	BowVal	.15	1.3	22	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Bowmr			75		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅞	11⅝	Bowne	s.36b	2.5	7	34	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
15½	5⅝	BradN			2	112	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
38	13⅝	Brason	pf1.60a			116	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	21⅝	BrownE			15	22⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	13⅝	Breeze	.94f	4.5	6	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
5½	2⅝	Brigadr			4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	BrBrt	.20	4.0	4	6	5	4⅝	5	
36⅞	25⅛	BrnFA	s .76	2.3	10	3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
38½	26	BrnFd	s .76	2.1	11	121	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
7	3⅝	Buckh	n		4	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Buckh	pf			11	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Builder			21	3	6½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	Burndy	.40	2.2	20	118	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
		— C—C—C —								
9⅞	6½	CDI			4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	CHB	.05r	1.0	4	23	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	4⅛	CMI Co	.05e	1.2	6	125	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	CRS s	.34	2.2	6	27	16⅝	16⅛	15½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CoeNJ	n		9	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	CoeleA				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	15½	CoirC	s .1	5.4	7	8	18½	15½	18½	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	CoirE	.88	10.	10	13	8½	8⅛	8½	
22⅛	10	Comco	s .20	1.6	5	39	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Comsat			28	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	ComDr	n			17	4 15-16	4 12-16	4⅝	—1-16

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	8 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
4⅝	2⅝	CapIIF	.20	6.7	7	1	3	3	3	
5¼	3⅛	Cardil	n		7	34	4½	2⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18	2⅞	Cerese	.07e		7	5	183	18	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
40½	32	CoreP	pf 5	14.		280	35½	35½	35½	
22⅝	12⅝	CoreMk	.10	6.3	8	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
25	20⅝	CasFs	1.92a	7.7		2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	CelluCh			7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Centieni			11	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26⅝	21⅝	CenMi	pf3.50	15.		x110	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7	CentSe	.35e	7.1	2	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅝	11⅝	ChryFn	.15e	1.3	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Cetec	.14	4.8	8	0	4	4	4	
11⅝	9	ChadWI	.80	8.0	5	2	10	10	10	
3⅛	1⅛	ChmsH				88	405	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11	ChmsP	.72	5.0	11	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
27⅛	15⅛	ChrIm	A .25		9	14	46	u27⅝	26⅝	27⅛ + ⅜
20⅝	15½	ChrIM	8		16	21	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	ChrIM	pf.75	12.		2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	ChiRiv	1.60	11.3		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25	12⅝	ChiRD	8			60	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Chltin	.30	3.8	8	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8	ChrdTK	.74	6.7	7	231	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
31⅞	19½	ChbrNJ	2	8.2	15	57	34⅛	34	34	
18⅛	12½	CtyGas	1	7.3	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22	17⅝	Clarmt	1.28e	6.4	27	20	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Clarost			12	5	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
4⅝	4	Cnfu	.16	3.6	7	40	4½	4⅛	4½	
58	32⅛	Comin	pf3.28			40	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	ComA1	s .40	2.3	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	ComA	pf1.62	14.		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22	12⅝	ComMt	s.44	3.1	5	21	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	ComdrC				38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Compo	.20	3.2	5	109	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
10⅝	4⅝	CmpD			6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	15⅛	CmpCn	n		21	58	25	24½	25	+1
13⅝	9⅛	Conchm		4.9		1	8⅛ d	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	ConcBf				5	3½	3½	3½	
20⅛	8⅝	Condec	.52f	6.2	7	171	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅛	Conmfg	.10e		3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Conlst	n			230	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cona	wt			25	u3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	6½	Conrev	.20	2.1	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	2½	ConsOG				67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	½	ConOG	wt			1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20⅝	11	ConsRl	.60	5.2	11	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	ContMt			6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	Cookinl	.75e	8.6	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅝	2⅝	Cordn	n			10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Cordis	.40	3.3	12	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	CrwnCk	.10		9	11	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	
1-16	⅛	CourTid	.04e	2.7	13	14	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	3⅝	Crwtd	n		9	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	CrsFrp	.10e	2.4	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅛	11	Cromet	.80	4.5		17	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
38⅝	48⅝	Cross	2.20	3.8	12	80	u58½	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	CwCP	.80a	5.5	7	14	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
21	19⅝	CwCP B	.90a	4.7	8	14	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	CwCP	pf1.92	10.		7	19	18½	19	+1
30⅛	13⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.7	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	34⅝	CrytrC	2.32b	3.0	22	525	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Cubic	s .24	2.0	13	165	u22⅝	22⅝	22½	+1
28⅝	20⅝	CurtCo	1.40	5.4	6	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	CurtWr				10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cyprus				161	7-16	⅜	⅜	
13	11	Cypr	pf1.20	15.		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		— D—D—D —								
4⅛	2⅛	DWG	.341	13.		36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	4⅝	DataE	n.16a	1.3	7	12	3⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Dawson			7	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	DeBeers	.20	1.3	11	26	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Datrm	n		21	11	u 6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Decorat	.40	3.2	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅝	12	DelLuz	.60	4.5	4	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅝	DelEnd	.72a	4.8	4	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	DesgnJ	.30f	5.3	34	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	DevCo		3	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Devon		1.4	3	x200	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
35⅝	14⅝	Diplcon		7	9	83	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	15½	Dillard	.40	1.2	6	18	u24½	23	24½	+1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Diodes				48	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
4½	3⅝	DirTel				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	5½	DomP	s			2219	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31	14⅝	Domtr	n		13	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12⅝	DonLas	.14	1.0	13	346	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	Dotty	.30b	4.1	7	114	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Downey	.28	4.3	15	14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅜
22⅝	5	Dpsm	n		5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅛	9⅝	DrTler	n		5	2	13⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	DrivHr			4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	Ducom	n.72b	2.6	14	1378	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Dumas				19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15½	11⅝	Duplix	.48	4.5	6	20	16	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	DurTsl	.40a	3.0	11	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	Dynlrn	.20a	2.1	6	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Dynar	s .20	4.4	6	1	11	11	11	
		— E—E—E —								
7⅝	4⅝	EAC	.40	4.4	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅝	8⅝	EECO	.28	3.1	23	302	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	18⅝	EDO	.40	2.9	12	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
40½	14⅝	ElcAm	1.40	7.2	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11½	4⅝	Elsbor			19	25	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	EmCor	.10	2.7	11	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	EnMgt	n		9	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Engelhd	.77f	14.3	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	7½	EnrgSys	.24b	2.5	14	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	EnrSv	n		4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	3⅝	Ero	ind		4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	Esday	.40	1.3	12	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
26	17⅝	EsaRd	.51b	2.3	4	10	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5	EzzLov	.30b	3.8	8	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
15⅝	10	EvrAir	.40	3.7	7	2	13⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8	EvrJA	.20	2.5	16	12	8	d 7⅝	8	
33	7⅛	ExstrO	.10	1.1	17	5	9½	9½	9½	
		— F—F—F —								
19⅛	11	PPA	s .40	3.4	7	3	11	11	11	
18⅝	11	Fabind	.50	3.8	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅝	11⅝	FairIsC	.28	1.7	6	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FayDrg	.24b	3.9	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	FedRt	3	9.7	14	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	FedRes			10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
49⅝	11⅝	Felmnt	.10	.7	11	93	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FdbJFt	n .16	3.5	12	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9	7⅛	FlCann	.16	2.0	12	1	10⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	5 Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
7⅛	1⅛	Jetron			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
5⅛	2	JohnPd			6	2⅝	2⅝	2½		
16⅝	5⅝	JunipP		17	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
		— K—K—K —								
14⅛	5½	KTelin	.40	6.0	5	12	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	Kaisted			20	72	20	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	KapokT				10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
23½	8	KayCp				18	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅝	Kenwin	.40a	3.6	6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Keryan	.18f	5.8		62	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
30½	17⅝	KeyPh	s .12		4	x9	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	KinArk			27	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23	11⅛	KingR	.60	3.9	6	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
45⅝	12⅝	Kirby			24	252	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ½
5½	2⅝	KiR	M6a		24	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	KlerVu			5	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	7⅛	Knogo				38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
7	3½	LSB	.52f		14	4	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8⅝	3⅝	LaBarg	.04		1.5	11	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
17⅝	10⅝	LaMour	.24	1.9	0	36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	LaPnt			32	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Lakes	n			23	34	19	19⅝	19 + ⅛
19½	11⅝	LaSalm	.36	2.5	8	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
16⅛	11	Lamco	n		15	131	13	11⅛	12	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Laser				30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18	8⅛	LazKap			22	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
24	18⅝	LeaRnt	5.40	2.3	10	22	24	23⅝

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	10½	URS	.40b	3.3	9	35	12	12	12	+ ¼
3¼	1¾	USR	ind			7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
12¾	7½	Ultrate	n		20	54	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
15⅛	9⅝	Unicorp	.40	4.0	10	3	10	9⅞	10	
11⅛	6	Unimx	n		17	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
21½	11¾	UAirPd	.64b	3.9	17	6	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	UnAbsl			3	151	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
3	1⅝	UnFood	.25	7.4	9	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
12¾	7	UtMed	n		19	50	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅛	UNatCp			20	9	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	UnRlth	1.14e	9.7	10	16	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15⅜	4⅝	USAir	wt			34	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
10⅞	5⅛	UnityB				3	6½	6½	6½	
17⅝	10⅜	UnvCla	.20	1.9	6	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
16⅛	6½	UnvCm			22	3	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	9⅝	UnivRs	.20	1.7	8	234	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
10⅛	6½	UnivRu	.18t		10	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		— V—V—V —								
7½	4⅛	Valles			183	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
13⅝	9⅝	Valmac			32	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28¾	16	Vrbtm	s		10	247	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
26	9⅛	VtRsh	.15e	1.6	10	29	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
19	4¾	Verna	1.23t	22.	2	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	8½	Vernit	s .10	.9	9	115	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	3¼	Vertple	.15	4.4	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18	7⅛	Vicon			10	68	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Vintge			9	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
2¼	1½	VisoE	n			75	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	6½	Vishay	.38t	4.6	14	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	VisualG	.24	5.3	6	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
10¼	4⅛	VolMer	.18e	1.8	6	48	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Voplex	.52	5.6	8	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15⅞	8¾	VulcCp	.32	3.0	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
		— W—W—W —								
8⅝	4⅛	WTC				60	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
7	3⅝	Wodell			14	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
54	19¾	Walbar	.40	1.8	7	32	23	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅛	Walco	.80b	3.3	11	7	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	WallcS	.04t	1.1		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	24	Wang B	.12	.4	19	1383	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅜
42	21⅛	Wang C	.00	.1	16	8	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1⅛
13¾	6¼	Wards	s .12	1.4	8	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
25½	13⅝	WrnC	wt			105	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	24	WshPst	.56	1.7	13	1528	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16¾	11	WRIT	1	8.2	13	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13¾	8⅝	Walsco	.30	2.4	8	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	12½	Withra	.40	2.1	7	1614	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1¼
3⅛	2⅛	Walman	.08	3.2	8	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22½	9⅞	WeldT	s .30	2.6	8	21	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	WlGrd	s .50	2.9	9	83	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	8⅝	Wspco	n		11	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	10	Wstbr	s .70			121	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15	6¼	WstFIn				26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	2	WhitCbl				15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25½	12¼	Whithl			12	40	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Wichit			38	5	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	WillcxG				54	2⅝	2½	2½	
23¼	17	Wmhou	.40	3.4	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Winkim	.50	5.9	12	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
36	29⅞	WisP	pf4.50	13.		z110	34½	34	34	
12⅞	8¼	WkWear	.40	4.2	7	33	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
13½	4	WwdeE				39	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
28	18⅝	Wrathr	.05	.2		14	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅛	WrathH	g			30	2½	2 1-16	2⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	WymBn	.80b	5.4	6	5	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
15¼	6½	YankO	s		9	92	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
13¼	6¼	Zimer	s .20	1.5	13	21	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
800	AMCA Int	$15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
100	Abti Prce	$15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
100	Acklands	$12	12	12	
1550	Agnico E	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
150	Agra Ind A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30221	Alt Energy	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
26800	Alta Nat	$24	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
80	Algo Cent	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
250	Algoma St	$31¾	31½	31½	— ½
560	Andrs WA	$15½	15½	15½	
123	Argus C pr	465	465	465	
1446	Asbestos	$12	11⅞	12	
300	Atco I	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
28481	BP Can	$30¾	29½	30	— 1
9836	Bank N S	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
13500	Bonanza Oil	289	280	280	— 2
1200	Bralor Res	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
1400	Bramalea	495	485	485	—15
375	Brenda M	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
5400	BCFP	$9	9	9	— ⅛
20375	BCRIC	345	340	345	
27394	BC Phone	$16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ½
600	Brunswk	$9	9	9	
1000	Budd Can	440	440	440	
3300	CAE	$8	8	8	
7800	Cad Fry	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
8850	Camflo	$8	7	7	—1¼
2050	C Nor West	$25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
1000	C Packrs	$27½	27	27½	+ ¼
32925	Can Trust	$25	23½	25	
100	C Tung	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
19847	CI Bk Com	$22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
23695	CanP Ent	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
5485	Cdn Nat Res	370	350	350	—20
2045	CTire A	$35½	35	35	— ¼
592	C Utilies	$21	21	21	
2258	Cara	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7750	Celanese	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
100	Cherokee	385	385	385	+ 5
850	Con Distrb	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1100	Con Fardy	160	160	160	
400	CTL Bank	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1700	Conventrs	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Conwest A	325	325	325	
3662	Coseka R	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
3500	Conron A	$11½	11½	11½	
5000	Craigmt	162	161	161	— 1
18750	Czar Res	229	220	220	— 8
37209	Daon Dev	254	242	242	—12
500	Daon A	400	400	400	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 5, 1982

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7291	Denison	$21½	21	21	— ¾
4250	Dickson A	140	140	140	—10
100	Dickson B	160	160	160	
1500	Doman I	315	315	315	— 8
1630	Dofasco A	$31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
8350	Dylex L A	$14⅝	14½	14½	
1250	Elcthom X	$8	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
300	Emco	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
800	FCA Intl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5937	C Falcon C	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
400	Fibre Hlk	$47½	46⅛	46⅛	—1½
2824	Fed Ind A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
100	Fraser	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
200	Fruehauf	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
675	G M Res	200	195	200	—10
200	G Distrb w	490	490	490	—10
350	Gibraltar	$7	7	7	+ ½
1000	Grott G	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1300	Granduc	80	80	80	— 5
200	GL Forest	$51½	51½	51½	
50	Greyhnd	$20	20	20	— ¼
400	H Group A	260	260	260	
1992	Hrding A	180	170	175	+ 5
2100	Hawker	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
7592	H Bay Co	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
200	Indal	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
500	Indusmin	$10	10	10	— ¼
300	Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
22295	Inter Pipe	$17	16¾	17	+ ¼
138	Ivaco	$21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
50	Jannock	$7	7	7	+ ¼
6600	Kam Kotla	130	123	123	+ 5
100	Kelsey H	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
334	Kerr Add	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
1722	Labatt A	$26⅛	26	26⅛	
50	LOnt Cem	$8	8	8	— ½
1850	Lacana	495	485	485	—15
100	LL Lac	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2325	Loblaw Co	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
10558	Mclan H X	$9⅝	9	9	— ¼
197	McGraw H	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
22683	Merland E	$5⅝	490	495	— 5
1813	Molson A	$24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
380	Molson B	$24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅛
1104	Nat Trust	$19	19	19	— ⅜

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
21725	Noranda	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
4518	Norcen	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
115576	Nva AltA	$6⅛	6	6	
9000	Nowsco W	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
245117	No-Wst A	230	200	212	+22
900	Oakwood	$11	10⅛	10½	— ¼
1170	Oshawa A	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
11350	Pamour	445	425	430	—25
1000	Pembina	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14350	Phonix Oil	$14½	12⅞	14½	+1⅛
7350	Pine Point	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
1700	Placer	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1100	Redpath	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
807	Revn Pro A	106	105	105	— 1
2700	Rogers A	$7⅝	7½	7½	
1300	Roman	$4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1200	Rothman	$24¼	24	24	— ½
4990	Sceptre	$6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
6936	Shell Can	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
7468	Sherritt	$6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
884	SSears A	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5212	Southm	$28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ¼
8572	Stelco A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
1000	Steep R	465	465	465	— 5
5812	Sulpetro B	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
720	Suncor pr	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
100	Talcorp A	200	200	200	
900	Teck Cor A	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
110202	Teck B	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
116200	Tex Can	$24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	—1⅛
617	Thom N A	$20½	20⅝	20⅝	
11400	Tor Dm Bk	$27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
3090	Torstar B	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
550	Traders A	$7⅛	7	7	— ½
1945	Trns Mt	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1300	Trinity Res	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
55700	TrnAlta UA	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18796	TrCan PL	$21¼	21	21	— ¼
56250	Trimac	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
368936	Turbo	110	88	100	—16
50	Unicorp A	390	390	390	—10
510	Un Carbid	$12	11½	11½	— ½
1500	Union Gas	$9⅛	9	9	
700	U Keno	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
21084	Verstl A	$9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1200	Vestgron	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
300	Waldwod	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
5000	Westfort	118	101	105	+ 3
800	Westmin	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6150	Weston	$35½	35	35	
3885	Willroy	$5¾	5	5	— ¼
600	Woodwd A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
1406	Yk Bear	$6½	6⅛	6½	

Total sales 5,379,714 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, May 5, 1982

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9029	Bank Mont	$20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
200	Can Cmt	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5400	CIL	$23¾	23¼	23¼	—1¼
700	Can Bath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
260	Dom TxtA	$ 9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
550	Imasco	$41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
100	MntTrst	$18	18	18	— ⅜
7758	NatBk Cda	485	480	480	—5
300	Power Cp	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7195	Royal Bank	$21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜

Total Sales 648,988 shares.

Canadian Indexes

May 6, 1982

	Close	Previous
Montreal	280.36	280.79
Toronto	1,527.20	1,526.50

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

May 6, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
May	3.50	3.51¾	3.48½	3.48¾	—.04¼
Jul	3.68	3.68	3.63½	3.63¾	—.05¼
Sep	3.82	3.83	3.79	3.79	—.05
Dec	4.03	4.05	3.99½	4.00	—.06
Mar	4.19½	4.19½	4.15	4.15¼	—.04¾
May	4.26	4.26	4.21	4.21	—.07

Prev. sales 17,799.
Prev day's open int 47,378, up 1,334.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
May	2.72½	2.72¾	2.70½	2.71¼	—.01½
Jul	2.81	2.81¼	2.79½	2.81¼	—.00¾
Sep	2.82¼	2.82¾	2.81¼	2.82	—.00¾
Dec	2.84½	2.86¾	2.84	2.85¾	—.00¼
Mar	2.97	2.99¾	2.96¾	2.98¼	—.00¾
May	3.05	3.06	3.04½	3.05¼	—.00¼

Prev. sales 37,519.
Prev day's open int 115,490, off 1,382.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
May	6.54½	6.54½	6.51	6.51¾	—.04
Jul	6.65	6.65½	6.59½	6.60¾	—.06
Aug	6.66½	6.68	6.62½	6.62¾	—.06¼
Sep	6.67	6.67½	6.62½	6.62¾	—.06¼
Nov	6.69½	6.70½	6.65	6.66½	—.05¼
Jan	6.81½	6.82½	6.77½	6.78½	—.05½
Mar	6.95½	6.96½	6.92	6.92	—.05¾
May	7.07	7.07	7.05½	7.05½	—.05
Jul				7.14½	—.05

Prev. sales 25,168.
Prev day's open int 82,786, up 407.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	191.50	191.50	190.20	190.20	—1.40
Jul	191.30	191.50	189.20	189.80	—1.80
Aug	192.00	192.30	190.30	190.30	—1.90
Sep	192.80	193.00	191.40	191.80	—1.70
Oct	193.30	193.30	191.80	191.90	—1.40
Dec	196.10	197.00	195.10	195.10	—1.60
Jan	198.50	198.70	197.50	197.00	—1.20
Mar	201.50	202.50	201.50	201.40	—1.90
May	204.00	206.00	205.50	205.00	—1.70

Prev. sales 8,807.
Prev day's open int 44,197, off 460.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs.					
May	19.90	19.97	19.80	19.87	—.12
Jul	20.45	20.50	20.28	20.34	—.10
Aug	20.55	20.65	20.46	20.51	—.15
Sep	20.75	20.78	20.65	20.68	—.10
Oct	20.85	20.90	20.77	20.82	—.03
Dec	21.20	21.29	21.15	21.17	—.06
Jan	21.40	21.45	21.35	21.35	—.05
Mar	21.80	21.80	21.70	21.70	—.10
May	22.13	22.13	22.11	22.11	—.04

Prev. sales 17,340.
Prev day's open int 52,935, off 2.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
May	2.09	2.10	2.08	2.09½	+.01¼
Jul	1.92½	1.93¾	1.91½	1.93	—.00¼
Sep	1.83	1.83½	1.81½	1.82½	—.01
Dec	1.87½	1.88¼	1.86	1.87¾	—.00¼
Mar	1.91	1.91½	1.91	1.91¼	—.02¼

Prev. sales 1,906.
Prev day's open int 8,173, up 96.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 6, 1982

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	867.00	868.50	873.00	874.00
3 months	897.50	898.00	902.00	903.50
Copper cathodes:				
spot	861.00	861.50	864.00	866.00
3 months	891.00	891.50	895.00	898.00
Tin: spot	7,105.00	7,110.00	7,140.00	7,150.00
3 months	7,290.00	7,295.00	7,320.00	7,325.00
Lead: spot	319.00	319.00	323.50	324.50
3 months	332.00	332.50	337.00	337.00
Zinc: spot	416.00	417.00	421.00	422.00
3 months	421.50	422.00	425.00	426.00
Silver: spot	375.50	376.50	379.50	380.00
3 months	388.20	388.30	392.00	392.50
Aluminium: spot	544.50	545.50	550.00	550.50
3 months	567.00	567.00	572.50	573.00
Nickel: spot	2,840.00	2,850.00	2,925.00	2,930.00
3 months	2,915.00	2,920.00	2,997.00	2,999.00

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)
(Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton)
May 6, 1982

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	127.25	123.50	124.60	124.65	125.75	125.85
Oct	132.50	128.75	129.75	130.00	131.20	131.50
Jan	134.50	134.50	133.00	134.00	134.00	135.00
Mar	143.25	140.25	140.80	141.25	142.40	142.50
May	144.75	143.50	144.50	145.00	145.50	146.00
Aug	149.00	148.50	148.50	149.25	150.25	151.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	152.50	155.00	154.00	156.00
2,596 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	948	939	941	942	951	952
Jly	978	965	972	973	973	976
Sep	1,007	997	1,003	1,004	1,004	1,005
Dec	1,044	1,035	1,042	1,043	1,040	1,042
Mar	1,077	1,068	1,075	1,077	1,072	1,073
May	1,093	1,091	1,094	1,096	1,092	1,094
Jly	1,115	1,115	1,113	1,115	1,110	1,115
2,426 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,208	1,181	1,181	1,185	1,200	1,204
Jly	1,150	1,143	1,150	1,151	1,150	1,151
Sep	1,120	1,106	1,114	1,115	1,113	1,114
Nov	1,105	1,090	1,101	1,103	1,104	1,105
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,095	1,102	1,104
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,085	1,090	1,090	1,095
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,067	1,090	1,075	1,095
1,754 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
May	294.00	285.00	291.25	291.75	294.25	295.00
Jun	288.50	281.00	283.25	283.75	287.50	287.75
Jly	283.00	277.00	279.50	280.00	281.50	282.25
Aug	282.50	276.00	279.00	280.00	283.00	283.50
Sep	285.00	280.00	282.00	282.75	287.00	287.00
Oct	290.00	284.00	285.00	286.00	290.00	290.25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	287.00	290.00	291.00	295.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	289.00	295.00	293.00	300.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	290.00	300.00	295.00	305.00
4,099 lots of 100 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 6, 1982

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,540	+5
Aug	1,545	1,515	1,531	1,535	—9
Oct	1,530	1,505	1,515	1,525	—18
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	1,525	—15
Dec	1,552	1,552	1,545	1,555	—15
Mar	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,620	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	1,640	—5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,690	1,700	—10
1,950 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: 9,611					
COCOA					
May	1,010	1,005	1,003	1,010	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,075	—10
Sep	1,120	1,120	1,114	1,124	—15
Dec	1,175	1,162	1,168	1,170	—18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,195	1,205	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,225	1,235	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,250	1,260	—15
7 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 451					

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	70.72	71.45	70.40	71.37	+1.05
Aug	66.40	66.82	66.15	66.65	+.40
Oct	64.20	64.60	64.12	64.45	+.55
Dec	64.70	64.77	64.50	64.55	+.20
Feb	64.27	64.40	64.15	64.40	+.20
Apr	64.10	64.35	64.10	64.25	+.18
Prev. sales 19,074. Prev day's open int 59,067.					
FEEDER CATTLE 44,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	68.05	68.65	67.90	68.42	+.87
Aug	67.00	68.20	67.40	68.15	+.80
Sep	66.50	66.75	66.20	66.75	+.68
Oct	65.90	66.20	65.85	66.15	+.48
Nov	66.20	66.40	66.10	66.30	+.20
Jan	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.95	+.45
Prev. sales 2,006. Prev day's open int 8,814.					
HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	59.70	60.42	59.40	60.37	+.90
Jul	60.20	61.55	60.20	61.50	+1.38
Aug	60.05	60.97	60.05	60.90	+.78
Oct	57.20	58.40	57.20	58.27	+.40
Dec	57.95	58.40	57.95	58.32	+.37
Feb	55.50	55.90	55.50	55.70	+.10
Apr	52.00	52.70	52.00	52.30	—.10
Jun	53.50	53.50	53.50	53.70	+.40
Jul				53.60	+.20
Prev. sales 14,682. Prev day's open int 52,544, up 149.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	86.45	88.20	86.45	88.10	+1.55
Jul	85.25	87.10	85.15	87.00	+1.88
Aug	82.82	84.30	82.80	84.20	+1.38
Feb	75.65	76.60	75.20	75.90	+.40
Mar	76.40	76.60	76.40	76.45	+.40
May	77.00	77.00	76.95	76.95	—.05
Jul	77.20	77.38	77.20	77.60	+.20
Aug				76.70	
Prev. sales 19,421. Prev day's open int 28,748.					
FRESH BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jun	48.80	49.00	48.80	49.00	+.25
Jul	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.65	+.10
Aug	49.90	49.90	49.90	49.90	+.05
Prev. sales 4. Prev day's open int 114, up 1.					
LUMBER 130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.					
May	124.00	126.20	123.50	124.00	+1.20
Jul	138.00	139.30	137.20	138.90	+2.20
Sep	147.00	149.20	147.10	148.00	+1.60
Nov	151.40	151.80	150.10	150.20	+1.80
Jan	158.50	158.00	157.00	157.70	+1.00
Mar	166.00	166.00	165.70	166.50	+2.40
May	173.30	173.50	172.30	173.30	+2.70
Jul	179.80	180.30	179.80	180.20	+1.40
Prev. sales 1,482. Prev day's open int 7,503, up 48.					
WSTN. PLYWOOD 76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft.					
May	157.00	159.00	157.00	158.00	+1.50
Jul	162.00	162.00	161.80	162.40	+1.80
Sep	166.00	167.20	165.50	166.70	+2.00
Nov	170.40	171.30	170.00	170.20	+2.18
Jan	173.80	175.20	173.50	174.00	+2.30
Mar	178.50	180.50	178.50	178.50	+1.80
Prev. sales 264. Prev day's open int 2,703, off 5.					
US T. BILLS $1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Jun	88.06	88.30	88.00	88.28	+.47
Sep	87.91	88.16	87.81	88.14	+.49
Dec	87.66	87.92	87.61	87.92	+.49
Mar	87.52	87.75	87.47	87.75	+.43
Jun	87.44	87.67	87.40	87.64	+.40
Sep	87.30	87.58	87.30	87.56	+.30
Dec	87.40	87.40	87.40	87.49	+.34
Mar				87.42	+.20
Prev. sales 26,182. Prev day's open int 43,517, off 629.					
GNMA $100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun	62-4	62-31	62-4	62-30	+1-3
Sep	61-26	62-23	61-26	62-22	+1-3
Dec	61-23	62-17	61-23	62-17	+1-2
Mar	62	62-13	61-31	62-13	+1-1
Jun	61-29	62-10	61-29	62-10	+1-1
Sep	62-4	62-4	62-4	62-8	+1-1
Dec	61-25	62-6	61-25	62-6	+1
Mar	61-28	62-5	61-28	62-5	+1
Jun	61-27	62-4	61-27	62-4	+31
Sep	61-25	62-3	61-25	62-3	+30
Dec	61-25	62-2	61-25	62-2	+29
Mar				62-1	+28
Jun				62	+27
Prev. sales 5,575. Prev day's open int 68,502, off 436.					
US TREASURY BONDS (8 pct-$100,000; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun	63-22	64-28	63-22	64-19	+1-9
Sep	63-30	64-27	63-30	64-27	+1-9
Dec	64-7	65-3	64-7	65-3	+1-7
Mar	64-16	65-12	64-16	65-13	+1-6
Jun	64-28	65-20	64-28	65-20	+1-5
Sep	65-8	65-28	65-8	65-28	+1-4
Dec	65-20	66-4	65-19	66-4	+1-3
Mar	65-30	66-12	65-29	66-12	+1-3
Jun	66-5	66-20	66-5	66-20	+1-3
Sep	66-11	66-27	66-18	66-27	+1-3
Dec				67-2	+1-3
Prev. sales 56,453. Prev day's open int 194,817, off 1,908.					
CERT. DEPOSIT $1 million; pts of 100 pct					
Jun	86.13	86.40	86.10	86.36	+.45
Sep	86.12	86.38	86.11	86.36	+.45
Dec	86.15	86.25	86.07	86.26	+.36
Mar				86.21	+.31
Prev. sales 6,952. Prev day's open int 12,392, up 243.					
EURODOLLARS $1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Jun	85.57	85.77	85.51	85.75	+.44
Sep	85.75	85.90	85.69	85.87	+.35
Dec	85.80	85.84	85.70	85.84	+.22
Mar	85.73	85.75	85.73	85.70	+.19
Prev. sales 740. Prev day's open int 8,231, up 96.					
BRITISH POUND $ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	1.8280	1.8295	1.8220	1.8280	+200
Sep	1.8330	1.8345	1.8280	1.8335	+205
Dec	1.8400	1.8400	1.8400	1.8390	+215
Mar	1.8500	1.8500	1.8500	1.8445	+260
Prev. sales 3,782. Prev day's open int 18,166, up 86.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR $ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.8182	.8202	.8182	.8201	+27
Sep	.8167	.8185	.8160	.8183	+28
Dec	.8144	.8150	.8144	.8155	+25
Mar				.8125	+35
Prev. sales 2,037. Prev day's open int 10,346, off 248.					
FRENCH FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.00001					
Jun	.16525	.16525	.16475	.16475	+100
Sep	.16200	.16200	.16200	.16100	
Prev. sales 147. Prev day's open int 158, off 60.					
GERMAN MARK $ per mark; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.4363	.4375	.4357	.4372	+15
Sep	.4430	.4440	.4421	.4436	+13
Dec	.4490	.4518	.4490	.4518	+25
Prev. sales 1,619. Prev day's open int 16,895, up 1,099.					
JAPANESE YEN $ per yen; 1 point equals $0.000001					
Jun	.004330	.004337	.004315	.004333	+21
Sep	.004413	.004416	.004397	.004413	+18
Dec	.004495	.004495	.004495	.004480	+18
Mar				.004545	+15
Prev. sales 7,545. Prev day's open int 18,423, up 128.					

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
SWISS FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Jun	.5250	.5325	.5250	.5323	+86
Sep	.5382	.5454	.5381	.5352	—13
Dec	.5505	.5575	.5475	.5473	—2
Mar				.5480	+130
Prev. sales 14,036. Prev day's open int 12,487, off 224.					

New York Futures

May 6, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	7.77	7.86	7.76	7.86	+.03
Feb				8.45	
Mar	8.93	9.15	8.93	9.15	+.17
Apr	10.27	10.39	10.25	10.37	+.09
Est. sales 765. Prev. sales 64. Prev day's open int 1,352, up 42.					
COFFEE C 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	140.70	141.00	135.10	136.25	—4.12
Jul	125.25	126.25	121.80	122.25	—2.84
Sep	119.60	120.70	116.50	117.17	—2.31
Dec	116.51	116.51	114.00	114.10	—1.80
Mar	112.50	113.25	112.00	112.00	—.50
May	111.51	111.51	111.00	111.03	—.47
Prev. sales 1,880. Prev day's open int 8,692.					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.70	8.80	8.57	8.75	+.04
Sep	8.96	9.00	8.83	8.95	—.01
Oct	9.15	9.25	9.04	9.16	+.03
Jan				9.47	+.02
Mar	10.18	10.25	10.09	10.21	+.09
May	10.37	10.48	10.37	10.46	+.13
Jul	10.58	10.66	10.55	10.60	+.07
Sep				10.88	+.23
Prev. sales 10,995. Prev day's open int 58,817.					
COCOA 10 metric tons; $ per ton					
May	1694	1699	1686	1692	+18
Jul	1646	1655	1634	1652	+24
Sep	1678	1688	1647	1686	+26
Dec	1730	1749	1729	1745	+28
Mar	1780	1793	1780	1800	+25
May				1842	+27
Jul				1875	+27
Prev day's open int 14,168.					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	113.75	115.00	113.75	114.90	+1.15
Jul	117.20	118.70	117.15	118.65	+1.45
Sep	120.25	121.70	120.20	121.65	+1.45
Nov	122.00	123.20	122.00	123.40	+1.20
Jan	124.25	126.00	124.25	125.80	+1.55
Mar				127.00	+1.35
May				128.40	+1.35
Jul				129.80	+1.25
Sep				131.20	+1.35
Prev. sales 200. Prev day's open int 6,212, up 1.					
COTTON 3 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	67.80	67.86	67.60	68.43	+.58
Jul	68.80	69.50	68.67	69.48	+.54
Oct	71.40	72.00	71.35	72.00	+.53
Dec	72.75	73.30	72.65	73.26	+.40
Mar	74.55	75.00	74.55	75.00	+.50
May				76.05	+.28
Jul				77.05	+.28
Oct				77.25	+.25
Prev day's open int 31,882.					
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	72.50	72.50	72.15	72.28	—.30
Jun	73.00	72.00	73.00	72.95	—.35
Jul	72.00	75.80	73.70	73.95	—.35
Sep	76.05	76.05	75.60	75.70	—.30
Dec	78.35	78.35	78.00	78.20	—.35
Jan				79.00	—.35
Mar	81.00	81.00	80.60	80.60	—.40
May	82.65	82.65	82.20	82.15	—.40
Jul	84.00	84.00	84.00	83.70	—.40
Sep	85.65	85.65	85.15	85.20	—.40
Dec	88.10	88.10	87.50	87.50	—.40
Jan	89.10	89.10	88.50	88.25	—.40
Mar	90.40	90.40	90.00	89.75	—.40
Prev. sales 13,080. Prev day's open int 69,370, off 5.					
HEATING OIL 42,000 gal; cents per gal					
Jun	89.50	90.00	88.90	89.00	+.72
Jul	87.50	89.00	87.50	88.87	+1.31
Aug	87.50	89.25	87.50	89.07	+1.50
Sep	88.90	90.25	88.90	90.11	+1.26
Oct	90.25	91.40	90.25	91.00	+1.20
Nov	91.70	92.75	91.70	92.80	+1.30
Dec	93.25	95.13	93.10	94.97	+1.84
Jan	94.55	95.25	94.50	95.70	+1.70
Mar	95.25	97.00	95.25	97.00	+1.15
Est. sales 6,008. Prev. sales 4,503. Prev day's open int 17,774, off 224.					
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
May	684.0	687.0	679.0	682.8	—3.7
Jun	692.8	692.0	688.0	689.0	—3.4
Jul	700.0	702.4	693.0	697.0	—3.5
Sep	719.0	719.5	712.0	714.5	—3.8
Dec	746.0	746.8	738.0	741.0	—4.1
Jan	753.0	753.0	751.0	749.0	—4.1
Mar	771.0	773.0	768.0	767.4	—4.7
May				785.0	—5.1
Jul				802.4	—5.5
Sep				820.2	—5.9
Dec	853.0	858.3	853.0	846.7	—6.4
Jan	865.0	865.0	865.0	855.5	—6.6
Mar				873.1	—7.0
Prev. sales 5,517. Prev day's open int 28,319, off 37.					

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
May				310.10	+2.30
Jun	311.00	311.00	311.00	311.00	
Jul	309.80	321.80	308.50	313.10	+1.20
Oct	318.00	324.50	312.00	322.20	+1.40
Jan	329.00	334.00	328.50	333.50	+.20
Apr	343.00	343.00	343.00	344.50	+.20
Prev. sales 2,715. Prev day's open int 8,495, up 133.					
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
May	335.60	336.50	335.40	332.50	—4.50
Jun	337.00	339.70	334.00	335.00	—4.80
Jul	342.00	344.00	340.00	339.40	—5.00
Aug	344.20	347.30	341.00	342.20	—5.20
Oct	350.50	354.50	347.50	349.40	—5.00
Dec	360.50	362.00	355.00	356.80	—5.80
Feb	367.00	367.20	367.00	364.40	—6.10
Apr	375.50	376.50	370.00	372.30	—6.30
Jun	383.00	385.00	382.00	380.40	—6.50
Aug				388.60	—6.70
Oct	401.80	401.80	401.00	396.90	—6.90
Dec	407.00	407.00	407.00	405.30	—7.10
Feb				413.70	—7.30
Prev. sales 35,624. Prev day's open int 134,739, up 1,657.					

Cash Prices

May 6, 1982

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.40	1.25
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.65	0.73
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	420.00	400.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	220.00	227.34
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	117-116
Lead Spot, lb	26-27	0.38
Copper elect., lb	78-81	85½
Tin (Straits), lb	6.7038	6.4461
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35	0.43¼
Silver N.Y., oz	6.86	10.98
Gold N.Y., oz	334.50	477.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

May 6, 1982

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,005.50 f	1,008.20 f
Reuters	1,590.50	1,598.40
D.J. Futures	129.15	129.55

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones Indexes: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—83

Alleg Pw
AmFamily
Am Steriliz
AmerStores
ApPw 4pf
Arcata 2.16pf
Balt GasEl
Bard CR
BrockHtl n
Camp Soup
Carnatn
CenHud Gas
Cluett Pea
ColeNatl s
Coleco Ind
Colum Pict
ComPsyc s
Cowles Com
Cullinan n
DaytHud s
DeanFoods n
Delmar PLt
DetE 4pr
DiolCorp
Diebold
Duke Pow
DukeP pfAA
Dun Bradst
Duquesne Lt
Elect Assoc
FedNat Mtg
FiggieIntl
FlaPowLt
Foxboro s
Hershy Fds
Hitachi n
JohnsIn
KrogerCo
LubysCafe n
MacyRH s
Manh Ind
Mattel Inc
Mattel wt
Mattel 2.50pf
Medtronic
MidCont Tel
NabiscoBrd
NiagM Pow
NoestUtil
OccIP 14pf
Outbd Mar
PacA IncSh
PacG&E
Phila Elec
PortG 4.40pf
PrimeMot
PSvCol 8.40pf
PubSvc EG
PurexInd
RobrtsnH s
Rubbermd
ScanInd s
ShallerGlob
ShrwinWm
SherWms pf
SouCaro EG
SouCalEd
SoumrkCo
StdMotA s
Stop Shop
Suprmkt Gen
Tex Util
ToysRUs s
Triangl Ind
Un Commrc
Unit Indust
Walgreen s
Warnaco
Worc 1.50pf
WillmsEl n
WinnDix
Winnebago
Zayre Corp

NEW LOWS—11

ACentTrst
ClevCliff
CoreIndust
GEOIntl
Gen Tire
HudsBMin s
MitelCp n
NVFCo
Opelika
RaymndIntl
UNRInd

Soviet Payment To Sweden Seen

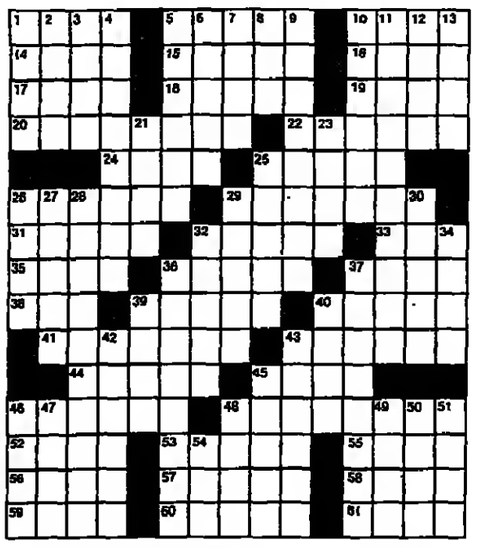
Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has agreed to pay compensation for the stranding of a Soviet submarine near Sweden's Karlskrona naval base in October, according to Swedish sources here.

They said Wednesday the Soviet authorities had promised to pay more than 1 million kronor (about $170,000) and had already sought instructions on how to deposit the money with the Swedish government.

Stockholm had demanded payment for the cost of guarding and later refloating the submarine, which caused acute embarrassment to the Kremlin and a sharp deterioration in Soviet-Swedish relations after it was discovered near the secret naval base.

CROSSWORD — *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*



ACROSS

1 Serf
5 Ziti, e.g.
10 ——-da-fé
14 Closemouthed person
15 Hungarian national hero
16 Author of "Strangers and Brothers"
17 Part of a horse collar
18 Ribbed cotton fabric
19 Pivot
20 Superintendent
22 Stills
24 "—— of My Dreams," 1927 song
25 Venture
26 Willows
29 "The —— of mercy . . .": Shak.
31 Kind of velvet
32 Altogether
33 Dawn goddess
35 Grass unit
36 "The —— Fellow," Behan play
37 Very dry, as some champagne
38 Old Indic lang.
39 Hypothetical *particle*
40 Lorenzo di ——, Renaissance painter
41 Result
43 Shawl worn by Indian women
44 One of a famous five
45 Feign
46 Hackney, e.g.
48 Vex
52 Roe or pudu
53 Finishing material for meubles.
55 Boxer Firpo
56 Actress Jackson
57 Extols
58 Sea birds
59 Tangles
60 Wipe out
61 Basil's cousin

DOWN

1 Radar reflection
2 Czech or Croat
3 Call
4 Arising unexpectedly
5 The pumpkin ——
6 Spirit in "The Tempest"
7 The Senate and the Roman people: Abbr.
8 Fraternity letter
9 Acceptable but not remarkable
10 Celebrated town near Perugia
11 Ignorant
12 Ballyhoo
13 Is behindhand
21 Beget
23 Ubangi tributary
25 Peculiar trait
26 Chooses
27 Algonquian group
28 Uncommon
29 One-eighth of a peck
30 "—— Something to Me," 1929 song
32 Mary ——, mini-skirt introducer
34 Commotion
36 Dumpling of minced meat or fish
37 Berry producers
39 Comb. form for a bitter *tonic*
40 Burn
42 Twenty of these make a ream
43 Port-Salut, e.g.
45 Glides along swiftly
46 Dutch treat
47 City on the Nile
48 Word with fortis or pura
49 Nimbus
50 Light ringing sound
51 Being
54 Swiss river

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	22	72	14	57	Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	75	15	59	Fair
ALGIERS	24	75	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	5	41	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	4	39	Showers	MANILA	35	95	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	5	37	Fair	MEXICO CITY	24	72	13	55	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	20	68	21	70	Fair
AUCKLAND	15	64	9	48	Fair	MILAN	15	59	11	52	Foggy
BANGKOK	37	99	28	82	Rain	MONTREAL	19	66	10	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	16	61	Fair	MOSCOW	20	68	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50	5	41	Overcast
BERLIN	9	48	6	42	Overcast	NAIROBI	22	72	15	59	Cloudy
BOSTON	22	72	10	50	Sunny	NASSAU	29	84	20	68	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	5	41	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	36	97	24	75	Overcast
BUCHAREST	24	75	10	50	Fair	NEW YORK	27	81	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	72	13	55	Showers	NICE	18	64	12	54	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	22	72	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	3	27	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	17	63	Fair	PARIS	12	54	4	39	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	22	72	12	54	Cloudy	PEKING	27	81	10	50	Foggy
CASABLANCA	19	66	10	50	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48	6	43	Foggy
CHICAGO	25	77	19	66	Stormy	REYKJAVIK	5	41	-4	25	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	3	37	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	25	72	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	9	48	Fair	ROME	15	64	16	61	Fair
DAMASCUS	26	79	7	45	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	20	68	10	50	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	46	1	34	Overcast	SEOUL	15	64	11	52	Foggy
EDINBURGH	6	43	1	34	Overcast	SHANGHAI	25	77	15	59	Overcast
FLORENCE	17	63	14	57	Overcast	SINGAPORE	32	91	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	13	55	-1	30	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	50	5	41	Overcast
GENEVA	9	48	2	36	Cloudy	SYDNEY	26	79	17	63	Fair
HARARE	15	64	12	54	Cloudy	TAIPEI	25	77	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	7	45	Fair	TEL AVIV	25	75	13	55	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	81	24	75	Overcast	TOKYO	24	72	15	59	Overcast
HOUSTON	27	81	20	68	Stormy	TUNIS	26	79	14	57	Fair
ISTANBUL	16	61	7	45	Fair	VENICE	19	66	12	54	Foggy
JERUSALEM	20	68	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	20	68	10	50	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	10	64	Rain	WARSAW	21	70	11	52	Overcast
LIMA	22	75	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	26	79	13	55	Sunny
LISBON	17	63	7	45	Fair	ZURICH	8	46	4	39	Foggy
LONDON	7	45	3	27	Overcast						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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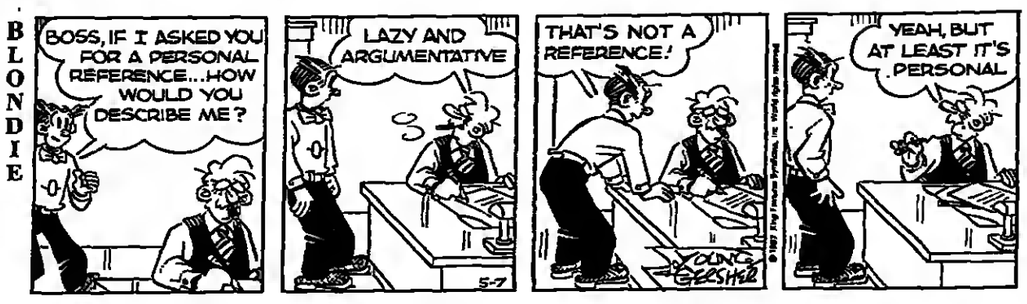
PEANUTS

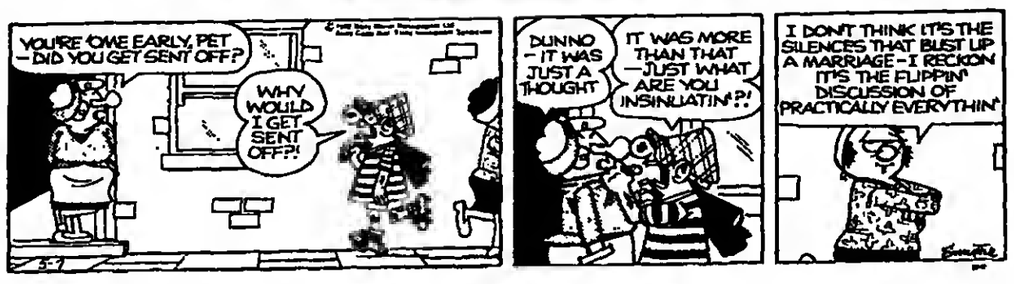
B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

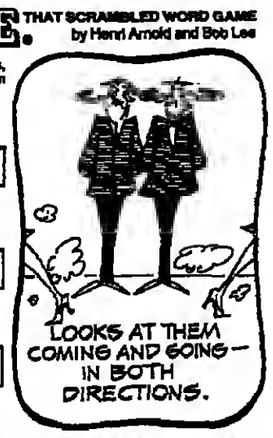
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYPEK

SINBO

YAUNES

KALTEC

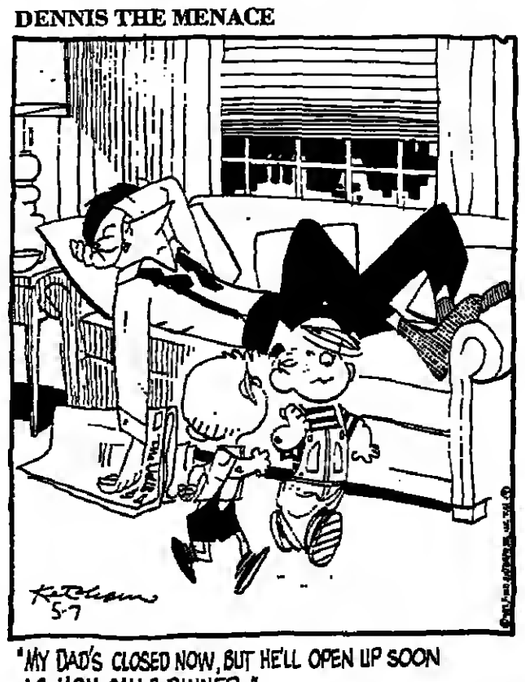


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIEGE VIRUS TIPTOE DEBTOR
Answer: What some women claim to be—"DRESSTITUTE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD'S CLOSED NOW, BUT HE'LL OPEN UP SOON AS MOM CALLS DINNER."

BOOKS

THE JOURNALS OF SYLVIA PLATH
Foreword by Ted Hughes.
Ted Hughes, consulting editor
and Frances McCullough, editor.
370 pp. $16.95.

Dial Press, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Le Anne Schreiber

IT has been almost 20 years since Sylvia Plath gassed herself in a London flat and became a myth of uncertain meaning. Martyr to some. Bitch goddess to others. To most, a patron saint of pain to be placed on the dashboard of our battered notions about what it is to be a woman and a poet. For two decades we have made her memory serve our purposes. Now perhaps, with the long delayed publication of her diaries, we can begin reckoning with the woman herself.

Sylvia Plath

I say begin, because these journals — made available by Plath's husband, the poet Ted Hughes — are a very truncated and no doubt censored version of the diaries Plath began keeping as a child and continued to keep until three days before her death on Feb. 11, 1963. In his curiously impersonal foreword, Hughes notes that this selection of entries contains only about a third of "the whole bulk" that is now in the Neilson Library at Smith College. Of the two notebooks that covered the last three (and most productive) years of Plath's life, he writes: "I destroyed [one] because I did not want her children to have to read it (in those days I regarded forgetfulness as an essential part of survival). The other disappeared."

Flame of Life

Still, as maddeningly incomplete as they are, these journals are a revelation. Most strikingly, where one expects morbidity, one finds instead an almost pagan relish for life. In the earliest entries here, made the summer before she entered Smith, Plath writes of her "consuming desire to mingle with road crews, sailors and soldiers, barroom regulars. . . . I want to be able to sleep in an open field, to travel west, to walk freely at night."

Her enemies are time — "the mocking tick: A Life Is Passing, My Life." — and men, because both would rob her of experience. "My greatest trouble," she writes as a college freshmen, "is jealousy. I am jealous of men — a dangerous and subtle envy which can corrode, I imagine, any relationship. It is an envy born of the desire to be active and doing, not passive and listening."

Her weapon against time and men will be her writing. "I cannot live for life itself: but for the words which stay the flux." And: "I will not submit to having my life fingered by my husband, enclosed in the larger circle of his activity, and nourished by tales of his actual exploits. I must have a legitimate field of my own."

The problem is, as Plath posed it to herself, "Can a selfish eccentric jealous and unimaginative female write a damn thing worthwhile?" And can she mate? These are the two question that dominate these journals.

One is answered when she meets Hughes during her Fulbright year in England. The spirit of grudging compromise that marked her earlier calculations about finding a husband are entirely absent from her descriptions of her "man of black." Although the editing of these journals may have been self-serving, the fact remains that through six years of entries Plath refers to Hughes as "my savior," "my magnificent handsome brilliant husband," "my perfect male counterpart," "a man whom I miraculously love as much as life," and most stunningly, "the buried male muse and godcreator risen to be my mate."

She is harder on herself, and on her writing, which she continued to regard as the justification of her existence. Her effort always is to find "my true deep voice." Her fear is that it has been permanently misplaced. Jan 14, 1959: "Something deep, plunging, is held back. Voice frozen." Feb. 19, 1959: "What inner decision, what inner murder or prison break must I commit if I want to speak from my true deep voice in writing and not feel this jam-up of feeling behind a glass-dam fancy-facade of oumb dumb wordage?"

She uses the diary as a whip, accusing herself of indulging in "bland ladylike archness," "archaic cutie tricks," "exotico-romantico glory glory slop." The irony is that the voice she was looking for, the deep true voice that was not heard until the posthumous publication of the poems she had written in the last months before her death, is present in these diaries from the beginning. In a raw state, to be sure. And only fitfully. But while she was looking to D.H. Lawrence, Dylan Thomas, Theodore Roethke and, of course, Ted Hughes, and practicing a kind of ventriloquism that made her doubt her talent and even her existence, her own voice was pouring itself out in these journals.

Their publication makes one feel more keenly the loss of a woman who would have been 50 years old this fall.

One last thing. Among the sundry unexpected pleasures of these diaries is a brief account of a dream in which Marilyn Monroe appears to Plath as "a kind of fairy godmother." Marilyn Monroe gives Sylvia Plath "an expert manicure," offers her advice on hairdressers, and then invites her for a "visit during the Christmas holidays, promising a new, flowering life."

Le Anne Schreiber is on the staff of the New York Times.

Whitney Museum Keeping a Calder

United Press International

NEW YORK — Alexander Calder's "Circus," a whimsical wire-and-cloth troupe of big top performers and animals, will remain at the Whitney Museum of American Art because of a $625,000 gift made Wednesday, officials said.

The gift from the Robert Wood Johnson Jr. Charitable Trust meets a $1.25-million goal the museum had to reach to keep the work, which dates from 1926. The sculptor died in 1976 and the executors of his estate needed the money to settle taxes he owed in France and the United States.

The museum owns the most comprehensive public collection of Calder's work in the world, including more than 50 pieces.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	R	A	Y				M	A	I	M	S		
C	H	A	N	G	E	S		M	A	N	G	O	E	S
H	O	T	S	E	A	T		O	R	T	O	L	A	N
R	U	T		D	R	E	G	S		A	R	O	M	A
O	T	I	S		N	A	R	C			S	T	I	R
M	E	N	L	O		M	E	O	U			O	L	E
E	R	G	O	T	S		E	N	S	L	A	V	E	S
		B	R	O	W	N	I	N	G	S				
M	I	S	S	O	U	R	I		A	T	H	O	M	E
E	S	H			R	E	N	T		H	O	N	O	R
O	O	E	R			A	G	R	A		T	A	T	A
J	I	L	L	E	R		T	S	A	D	I		P	T	S
C	A	T	F	I	S	H		P	I	S	T	O	L	E
S	T	E	E	V	E	S		S	T	E	R	N	E	R
		E	R	R	E	D			S	E	E	D	S	

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

COLLECTIONS of deals presented in a fashion that challenges the reader to find the solution are deservedly popular with serious players. The latest in this genre is "Focus on Bridge Defence" by Aksel Nielsen, from which it is easy to infer that the author is Danish and the publisher English.

And those who have met this combination before will expect that the quality and the price will both be high, as indeed they are. The book is obtainable in hard cover for $12.95 from Barclay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Avenue, Port Chester, N.Y. 10573.

Nielsen began writing about defensive play in 1948 and has concentrated on this important field ever since. His latest offering includes 138 deals from championship play, many of them featuring the world's greatest players. The diagramed deal is from the book.

North opened with one diamond to discourage a lead in that suit, but West paid no attention and led his fourth-best diamond against three notrump.

South ducked in dummy, and East won with the king and returned the suit. The declarer won with the queen and finessed the heart queen successfully. He led the spade deuce to his nine, and West produced the jack and cleared the diamonds. Dummy won with the ace and the position was now this:

NORTH
♠ 10 8
♡ A 4
◇ —
♣ A K 6

WEST
♠ 6 4 3
♡ K 10
◇ 10 6
♣ 7

EAST
♠ K
♡ 7 6
◇ —
♣ Q 10 6 5 3

SOUTH
♠ A 7
♡ J 9 5
◇ —
♣ J 9 4

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 10 8 2
♡ A Q 4
◇ A 9 7
♣ A K 6

WEST
♠ J 6 4 3
♡ K 10 6
◇ J 10 6 3 2
♣ 7

EAST
♠ K 5
♡ 7 6 3
◇ K 8
♣ Q 10 8 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 9 7
♡ J 9 5 2
◇ Q 5 4
♣ J 9 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

South's plan was to make use of the spade suit, and it is easy to see that he was due to take nine tricks. But, unfortunately as it turned out, he had another string to his bow. His first move was to cash the heart ace. If the king fell, he could score extra tricks in that suit before committing himself to a second spade finesse.

And the heart king did fall under the ace, for the Machiavellian West gave a convincing impression of a man who had started with a doubleton. South can hardly be blamed for finessing the nine, and the diamond winners defeated the contract.

Celtics, Spurs Gain Conference Finals; Bucks Stay Alive

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics and San Antonio Spurs won their respective conference semifinal series in the National Basketball Association playoffs Wednesday

NBA PLAYOFFS

night, while the Milwaukee Bucks stayed alive with a victory over the Philadelphia 76ers.

In Boston, Robert Parish scored 33 points, three of them on a key three-point play in the second overtime, to boost the Celtics to a 131-126 victory over the Washington Bullets. The triumph gave the Celtics a 4-1 victory in the series.

The Celtics will continue the defense of their NBA title in a best-of-seven Eastern Conference final against the winner of the Philadelphia-Milwaukee series. The Bucks trail, three games to two, after beating the 76ers, 110-98.

The Bullets seemed on the brink of elimination earlier in the game when Boston rolled into an 18-point lead late in the third quarter. But they scored 16 of the final 19 points of the fourth quarter, with Frank Johnson connecting on three three-point field goals to send the game into overtime tied, 106-106.

Kevin McHale converted a rebound of Nate Archibald's miss with one second left in the first overtime to tie the score, 119-119.

Washington went ahead, 126-125, on a free throw by Johnson with 1:37 left in the second overtime. But Boston took the lead for good on Gerald Henderson's driving layup with 1:28 to go.

With 41 seconds remaining, Parish laid in the ball after grabbing an offensive rebound. He was fouled by Rick Mahorn, and made the free throw. Cedric Maxwell's foul shot with 10 seconds left finished the scoring.

Larry Bird and Maxwell each scored 26 points for Boston. Jeff Ruland scored 33 points for Washington, which also got 22 from Johnson and 21 from Spencer Haywood.

* * *

In Seattle, George Gervin scored 26 points and Mike Mitchell added 24 to lead San Antonio to a 109-103 victory over Seattle. The triumph eliminated the SuperSonics from the playoffs, four games to one, and advanced the Spurs, the Midwest Division champions, into the Western Conference final against the Los Angeles Lakers.

Mitchell, acquired at mid-season in a trade with Cleveland, scored 10 of his points in the final quarter. Mark Olberding had 18, and reserve center Dave Corzine tallied 14 for the Spurs. Gus Williams led the Sonics with 36 points.

* * *

In Philadelphia, Brian Winters and Mickey Johnson paced a burst of 12 consecutive points midway through the fourth quarter to propel Milwaukee over Philadelphia, 110-98, keeping the Bucks alive in their NBA Eastern Conference semifinal. Game 6 is set for Friday night in Milwaukee.

The two teams were tied, 51-51 at halftime and 79-79 entering the fourth quarter, before the Bucks outscored Philadelphia, 31-19, in the final period.

Winters sank two jumpers and Johnson hit two free throws and a basket. Then field goals by Harvey Catchings and Sidney Moncrief gave the Bucks a 101-87 lead with 4:47 left to play.

Bob Lanier led the Bucks with 27 points. Winters added 23, and Moncrief scored 20. Julius Erving led Philadelphia with 28 points, and Andrew Toney scored 19.

The Associated Press

FIGHT POSTPONED — Thomas Hearns shows how he fell on his hand in training last month, injuring the little finger. The mishap will prevent him from challenging Marvin Hagler for the world middleweight title May 24 in Windsor, Ontario, as scheduled. Promoter Bob Arum said doctors agreed that Hearns would not be able to fight again for at least 30 days.

Hendrick's Power Pushes Cardinals Past the Cubs, 7-6

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — George Hendrick hit two homers and drove in three runs Wednesday to give the St. Louis Cardinals a 7-6 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Hendrick has received regular

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

treatment for tendinitis in his elbow since he made a tough throw in a spring training game. He missed nine of the Cardinals' first 27 games. With Hendrick, the East Division leaders are 16-2. Without him, they are 2-7.

Hendrick's second homer of the game and seventh of the year came with one out in the seventh off reliever Willie Hernandez. It cleared the wall in right field about five feet inside the foul pole to snap a 6-6 tie.

Hendrick's first homer of the game, leading off the second, barely reached the left-field bleachers. He added an RBI single in the third to give the Cardinals a 3-0 lead.

St. Louis has won four consecutive games and has beaten Chicago in all six meetings this season. The loss was the Cubs' fourth in a row.

Pirates 4, Braves 2

In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden (1-3) went 2-for-2, drove in two runs and combined with two relievers on a nine-hitter as Pittsburgh drowned Atlanta, 4-2. Jason Thompson, on a 14-game hitting streak, went 3-for-3, singling home Pittsburgh's first run to become the leading hitter in the league with a .376 average.

Astros 8, Reds 7

In Cincinnati, Phil Garner and Terry Puhl drove in three runs each to help Don Sutton earn his fourth victory, an 8-7 triumph over Cincinnati. Sutton (4-1) went five innings, striking out five and walking one before leaving the game after injuring his toe tagging first base on a bunt play.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4

In the American League, at Detroit, Larry Herndon singled home the tie-breaking run with one out in the eighth inning give Detroit a 6-4 victory over Texas, extending the Rangers' losing streak to 11 games.

Royals 3, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Onix Concepcion delivered a pop fly double that fell among three fielders and allowed Jamie Quirk to score the winning run from first base with two out in the 10th inning as Kansas City beat Milwaukee, 3-2.

Twins 3, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Gary Gaetti hit a two-run homer and Rob Wilfong went 4-for-4 as Minnesota snapped Boston's five-game winning streak with a 3-2 victory. The decision broke a four-game losing streak for the Twins.

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 1

In Chicago, Harold Baines hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning and Jim Morrison and Bill Almon added consecutive home runs to power Chicago to a 4-1 triumph over Toronto.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Boston	17	8	.680	—
Detroit	16	9	.640	1
Milwaukee	12	10	.545	3½
New York	9	13	.409	6½
Cleveland	9	13	.409	6½
Toronto	9	15	.375	7½
Baltimore	8	14	.364	7½
West				
California	17	9	.654	—
Chicago	14	9	.609	1½
Kansas City	14	10	.583	2
Oakland	15	11	.577	2
Seattle	12	15	.444	5½
Minnesota	10	17	.370	7½
Texas	6	15	.286	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
St. Louis	15	9	.667	—
Montreal	12	9	.571	3
New York	12	13	.480	5
Pittsburgh	13	13	.435	6
Philadelphia	9	14	.391	7
Chicago	8	13	.308	9½
West				
Atlanta	18	8	.692	—
San Diego	15	8	.652	1½
Los Angeles	12	13	.480	5½
Houston	12	15	.444	6½
Cincinnati	11	14	.440	6½
San Francisco	11	14	.440	6½

Wednesday Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 010 100 000 1—3 13 1
Milwaukee 020 000 000 0—2 6 0
Aloe, Quisenberry (7) and Wathan; Haas, Fingers (9) and Yost, Moore (8). W—Quisenberry, 1-1. L—Fingers, 2-3. HR—Milwaukee, Brouhard (1).

Minnesota 001 200 000—3 10 0
Boston 101 000 000—2 10 0
Erickson, Corbett (7) and Wynegar; Torrez, Burgmeier (4) and Gedman. W—Erickson, 4-2. L—Torrez, 2-2. HR—Minnesota, Gaetti (6).

Texas 100 102 000—4 11 2
Detroit 000 021 03x—6 11 0
Hough, Comer (6) and Sundberg; Wilcox, Soto (7) and L.M.Parrish. W—Soto, 1-0. L—Comer, 0-2. HR—Texas, Bell (4).

Toronto 001 000 000—1 7 0
Chicago 000 000 40x—4 10 2
Leal, R.L.Jackson (7), J.McLaughlin (8) and B.Martinez; Trout, Lamp (9) and Fisk. W—Trout, 2-2. L—Leal, 2-2. HRs—Chicago, Baines (1), Morrison (4), Almon (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 010 114 100—8 13 1
Cincinnati 000 122 110—7 14 0
Sutton, Ruhle (6), LeCorte (6), D.Smith (8) and Ashby, Puleio (9); Pastore, Edelen (6), Price (6), Kern (7), Hume (8) and Trevino. W—Sutton, 4-1. L—Pastore, 3-2. HR—Houston, Garner (3).

Chicago 000 330 000—6 12 1
St.Louis 021 210 10x—7 14 1
Bird, Tidrow (5), W.Hernandez (6), Smith (8) and Davis; Rincon, LePoint (5), Boitr (6), Sutter (9) and Porter. W—Boitr, 3-0. L—W.Hernandez, 0-2. HRs—St.Louis, Hendrick 2 (7).

Atlanta 020 000 000—2 9 0
Pittsburgh 110 101 00x—4 12 3
Mahler, McWilliams (6), Bedrosian (7) and Benedict, Sinatro (8); Rhoden, Scurry (8), Tekulve (8) and T.Pena. W—Rhoden, 1-3. L—Mahler, 2-2.

The Associated Press

Bill Buckner of the Chicago Cubs was flipped over at home plate as he tried to score from second on a single. The Cardinal leftfielder, Lonnie Smith, threw to catcher Darrell Porter who held the tag on Buckner for the out. St. Louis won the game, 7-6.

2 Oldsters Shoot the Breeze As President Chats Up Perry

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Gaylord Perry exchanged breezy telephone greetings with President Reagan on Wednesday, a day before he would make his first attempt at recording his 300th major league pitching victory.

Perry, who picked up No. 299 last Friday in New York's Yankee Stadium, is scheduled to get his first crack Thursday night at becoming the 15th pitcher to reach the 300 mark. The Yankees again will oppose Perry and the Mariners, this time in the Seattle Kingdome.

"I know it's just an ugly rumor that you and I are the only ones left who saw Abner Doubleday throw out the first ball," Reagan told Perry from the White House.

Reagan, at 71 the oldest man to serve as president, told Perry, 43, the oldest player in the major leagues: "I don't celebrate birthdays anymore. I celebrate anniversaries of my 39th birthday."

Perry told Reagan: "You're still a young man too," and sent his regards to Reagan's wife, Nancy. Perry campaigned with the Reagans when the president was seeking a second term as governor of California.

Reagan displayed familiarity with Perry's accomplishments, citing him as the only pitcher to have won the Cy Young award in each league. When the president hung up, Perry, a North Carolina peanut farmer in the off-season, said: "I forgot to tell him about the farm bill."

When he next wins, Perry will become the first pitcher to reach the 300 mark since Early Wynn in 1963.

McEnroe, Gerulaitis, Clerc Advance

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis and José-Luis Clerc won in the stadium; Eddie Dibbs sharpened his strokes in the grandstand, and Mel Purcell labored on a field court in the Tournament of Champions Wednesday at Forest Hills.

Purcell's 6-3, 6-4 victory over Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia was another positive step for the 22-year-old Huck Finn of the circuit.

"I know I'm good enough," said the 12th-seeded Purcell, who trailed, 1-4, in the second set but said he still felt confident on the Har-Tru courts at the West Side Tennis Club. "I have the tools a lot of guys don't have, and I have to take advantage of them. I'm getting older, and the older you get, the clearer those things get."

Gerulaitis is playing well — composed, patient and poised for a possible meeting with Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals. He beat Dick Stockton, 7-5, 7-6, and looms as Arthur Ashe's trump card for Davis Cup singles duty with McEnroe, if Jimmy Connors decides not to play.

McEnroe beat Russell Simpson of New Zealand, 6-1, 6-2, and was to meet Shlomo Glickstein of Israel on Thursday. Clerc also reached the last 16 with a 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Mario Martinez of Bolivia, who had toppled Wojtek Fibak.

Ashe was at the matches, hoping to confer with Gerulaitis. The U.S. faces Sweden in July in the Davis Cup quarterfinals, with a possible semifinal in Australia and final against Czechoslovakia in Prague. Gerulaitis' experience and attitude would make him a more logical choice at the moment than Eliot Teltscher or Roscoe Tanner.

Dibbs, the defending champion, handled Rod Frawley of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, and could face McEnroe in the semifinals. Eddie Edwards of South Africa, the conqueror of fourth-seeded Johan Kriek, outlasted Jim Delaney, 7-6, 4-6, 7-5, in 2 hours 11 minutes and moved into Dibbs's path. In the third set, which had five deuce games, Edwards saved two break points in serving at 6-5.

Stefan Simonsson of Sweden, who had upset eighth-seeded Mark Edmondson of Australia, served for the match against Tim Wilkison at 6-5 in the second set of their second-round meeting. But Wilkison broke, recovered from 2-4 in the tie-breaker and took it, 7-5. Then he swept the third set for a 2-6, 7-6, 6-1 triumph.

Easy Round for Lloyd

PERUGIA, Italy (AP) — Chris Evert Lloyd cruised through the third round of the Italian Open tennis tournament Thursday with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Rosalyn Fairbank.

Lloyd, a four-time Italian Open champion, will face ninth-seeded Bonnie Gadusek in the quarterfinals. Gadusek advanced with a 6-1, 7-5 upset over eighth-seeded Sandy Collins.

Hana Mandlikova, seeded No.2, eliminated 17-year-old Susan Mascarin, 6-2, 6-3, and Billie Jean King defeated Ivanna Madruga-Osses of Argentina, 6-2, 0-6, 6-4. King, winner of the Italian Open in 1970, will face third-seeded Sylvia Hanika in the quarterfinals. Hanika was a 6-1, 6-3 winner over Kate Latham.

Lisa Bonder, ranked 103d in the world, continued her upset run in the tourney, ousting 12th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain, 6-3, 6-1, in the third round. Bonder beat fifth-seeded Kathy Rinaldi on Wednesday.

Navratilova Ranked No.1

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Martina Navratilova has replaced Chris Evert Lloyd as the world's No. 1 ranked women's tennis player, the Women's Tennis Association announced. Navratilova has won seven of eight tournaments this year, losing only to Sylvia Hanika in the final of the winter tour championships in March.

Lloyd, who has captured only one of the three tournaments in which she has played this year, had held the top spot since July, 1980, when she replaced Tracy Austin.

Austin is now third on the computer rankings, followed by Andrea Jaeger and Hana Mandlikova.

NHL Playoffs

SEMIFINALS
(Best-of-seven)

WALES CONFERENCE
N.Y. Islanders vs. Quebec
(N.Y. Islanders win series, 4-0)
Apr. 27 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Quebec 1
Apr. 29 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Quebec 2
May 1 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Quebec 4 (OT)
May 4 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Quebec 2

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Chicago vs. Vancouver
(Vancouver leads series, 3-1)
Apr. 27 — Vancouver 2, Chicago 1 (2 OT)
Apr. 29 — Chicago 4, Vancouver 1
May 1 — Vancouver 4, Chicago 3
May 4 — Vancouver 5, Chicago 3
May 6 — Vancouver at Chicago
x-May 8 — Chicago at Vancouver
x-May 11 — Vancouver at Chicago
x-If necessary

Yankees Obtain Jays' Mayberry

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees, eager to beef up their attack from the left-hand side, have acquired John Mayberry from the Toronto Blue Jays for first baseman Dave Revering and minor-league third baseman Jeff Reynolds.

Revering, one of four men who could play first base with the Yankees, said he was unhappy in New York. He wanted to be traded, he said, and the Yankees honored his request.

The 32-year-old Mayberry, originally signed by the Houston Astros 15 years ago, will play first base and also be used as a designated hitter by the Yankees. He has averaged 23 home runs and 83 RBIs over the last 10 years.

Anderlecht's Fine Reduced

United Press International

ZURICH — The appeals commission of the Union of European Football Associations has reduced a fine of 15,000 Swiss francs (about $7,500) imposed on Anderlecht of Belgium by the UEFA disciplinary commission to 5,000 francs. It upheld the fine of 50,000 francs on Aston Villa, however, as well as the verdict of barring spectators from the English club's next home game in a European club competition. The disciplinary measures were taken following crowd riots last month in Brussels.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
NEW YORK YANKEES—Assigned Dave LaRoche, pitcher, to Columbus of the International League. Recalled Steve Balboni, first baseman, from Columbus. Traded Dave Revering, first baseman, and Jeff Reynolds, infielder, to the Toronto Blue Jays for John Mayberry, first baseman.
DETROIT TIGERS—Returned Howard Johnson and Glenn Wilson to Evansville of the American Association and reactivated Ed Miller from the disabled list.
National League
ATLANTA BRAVES—Optioned Matt Sinatro, catcher, to Richmond of the International League and called up Ken Smith, infielder, from Richmond.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
UTAH JAZZ—Extended the contract of Frank Layden, head coach and general manager, through the 1982-83 season.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
MIAMI DOLPHINS—Signed Tony Nathan, running back, to a series of one-year contracts.
NEW YORK GIANTS—Announced the retirement of Jim Trimble, director of pro personnel, and named him a consultant.
PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Signed Dominic DeCicco, tight end; Billy Evans, Ben Muraski and Pat Snow, wide receivers; Don Fielder, defensive end; Guy Ruff, linebacker; and Ernie French and Sam Washington, defensive backs.

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Observer

The Percentophiles

By Russell Baker
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recession hurts all right, but it also has its bright side. For instance, have you noticed what's happened to real-estate bores? I'm talking about those people who were always gloating about how rich they'd become just by buying a house.


Baker

They'd lie in wait until the conversation became interesting, about carnal scandals or the cosmological implications of black holes in space, and then they'd kill it by butting in to tell you how much their house was worth. They'd paid $40,000 for it in 1962 and — would you believe it? — just yesterday somebody offered $220,000 for it.

You don't hear much from those people any more, do you? It would be nice to think they've been cured of the notion that money grows on houses and gone back to honest work, but there's not much evidence of it. Nowadays, though the house that lays the golden egg is becoming harren, the dream of magic money is wilder than ever.

* * *

At times the whole country seems to be loansharking. Listen to the radio phone-in shows if you want the worst of it. Men used to phone in to complain about the manager of the baseball team. Weeping mothers used to phone in and ask what to do about a son, a 25-year-old ingrate, who refused to come to his mother's house for Sunday dinner.

Not any more. Now everybody is at grips with interest rates. Are bank certificates a better deal than tax-free municipals? Can they jack their interest income another percentage point by switching from Treasury bills to money funds?

It used to be said that England was a nation of shopkeepers and Americans smiled, because Americans thought of themselves as a nation of dynamos. Now we're a nation of loan sharks.

I've never had anything against bankers except that they never wanted to lend me any money unless I didn't really oeed it. Still, I have always wondered how they could lead satisfying lives while spending so much time thinking about a ½ percentage point change in the interest rate.

Somebody has to think about it of course, and it's nice that bankers are willing to take on the chore, but face it, time spent thinking about interest on money is time that's not spent baking a better cake, building an improved automobile or looking for nine high-class baseball players. When the whole country is thinking about killings in the money market there's bound to be a fall-off in honest work.

* * *

One reason the general population has turned to loansharking of course is the surreal level of interest rates. Ask a man oowadays what he makes and he doesn't say, "shoes" or "brake linings" or "chewing gum." He says, "16 percent."

After which he will probably tell you how cunningly he has sheltered most of it against taxation. Sheltering money against taxation is something else that used to be confined to the professions in which chiseling was an ethical and honorable way to get richer.

In these trades in fact, calling it "chiseling" was offensive and insulting. It was "tax avoidance" and thoroughly decent because legally encouraged by the government.

This was a workable economic situation. A few people could spent their energies avoiding taxes, which as a rule could only be avoided by not working, while most people kept working away and earning income that didn't qualify for avoidance. Work got done, tax money rolled in to the government and people who spent their time avoiding taxes had the satisfaction of knowing that because of their daring initiative, encouraged by tax incentives for boldness, they were making the country great.

Nowadays though, with Ma and Pa and Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all busy loansharking, they too have discovered the delights of tax avoidance, a sport originally designed for the kind of people whose work consists of turning money into more money.

So what gets done? The tax base shrinks, government's deficit rises, Ma and Pa and Uncle Tom Cobbleigh sit around boring you stiff with tales of 15.03598 percent interest and cackling about their tax shelters, and Japan runs away with the moon.

New York Times Service

John Gregory Dunne

He and Wife Joan Didion Are the Double-Barreled Armament Of the New York-Los Angeles Literary-Industrial Complex

By Christian Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The novelist's role is to remember. John Gregory Dunne pauses, determined to get it right.

He is the chronicler, in "True Confessions," of the Spellacy brothers — detective Tom and Monsignor Des. In postwar Los Angeles, a young woman has been cut in half, the cops are corrupt, the church is a political machine, the most venal parishioner is named Catholic Layman of the Year. Detective Tom ruins Monsignor Des and the monsignor thanks him for it.

He is the chronicler, currently, of the present-day Irish-American lawyer protagonist of "Dutch Shea, Jr." Dutch skillfully represents pimps while morosely inhabiting a world of courthouses, morgues, death, rot and scum. His daughter's head is blown off as the book begins, his father has hanged himself in jail, his wife has cuckolded him and his mistress is a judge with a pistol on her hip.

Dutch Shea, Jr. has anesthetized himself. His sleazy life, he says, is "chemotherapy for a metastasizing memory."

Remembering the Seating

But John Gregory Dunne, the novelist, remembers.

"Joe Alsop, Lillian Hellman, Carl Bernstein, Susan Sontag, Diana Phipps, Bill Styron, me, Jackie Onassis, Peter Jay." It is the seating plan, clockwise, at his table at a memorable meeting of the high literati in New York five years ago. Memorable among other reasons because Gore and Norman, Vidal and Mailer, had a fight. "Every table was like that, just wall-to-wall celebrities."

That's John Gregory Dunne's milieu. But not Dutch Shea's. You couldn't get Dutch in there in handcuffs. When John Gregory Dunne, the novelist, is remembering, how does he come to remember Dutch Shea, Jr.?

Dunne is married to Joan Didion. They are the double-barreled heavy armament of the New York-Los Angeles literary-industrial complex. Their books sell hundreds of thousands of copies, their articles appear in The New York Review of Books and they are simultaneously the best-known husband-and-wife screen-writing team in the United States. Their next script is of his first novel "Vegas: Memoir of a Dark Season" (1974). They dine at Ma Maison, a Los Angeles restaurant with an unpublished telephone number.

Dunne is 49, with the manner of a journalism aristocrat. Names of famous friends flash in his conversation like neon sculptures at a celebrity gallery opening.

•

Dutch Shea, Jr. knows only the dregs of society. The stuff thrown into the melting pot that won't melt. Arsonists and untouchable pimps and sociopaths.

John Gregory Dunne goes to the movies a lot, because he has an excellent neighborhood theater. "We call it 'Loew's Lear.' That's because it's the private screening room in Norman Lear's house, only a few blocks away. Norman runs a double feature every Sunday night," Dunne explains. "Gore is a regular." As in Vidal. "Yes, you're allowed to talk during the movie, especially if it's not much good. Sometimes Mel and Carl [Brooks and Reiner] break into their '2,000-year-old man' routine. That's pretty tough competition for any movie."

He and Joan vacation in Hawaii. They have been vacationing there for years. They are quite rich. He drives a Jaguar.

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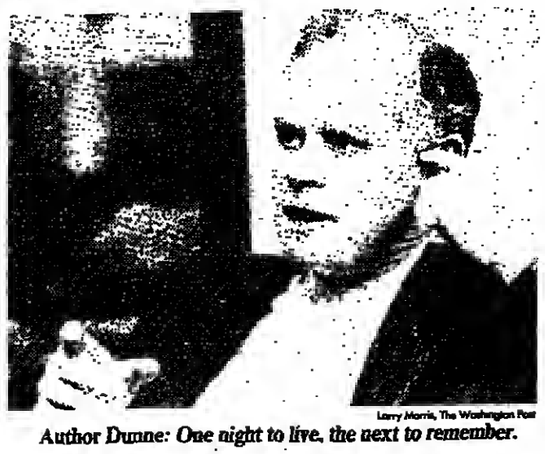
Dutch Shea, meanwhile, lives in a crummy apartment, killing time and his soul:

"Reasons to attend Mass: (1) It took up an hour. Counting 10 minutes to drive to church and 10 minutes to drive home, an hour and 20 minutes. Throw in 10 minutes in the parking lot. Hiya Jack. Hello Charlie. Plus breakfast at the Pancake House. Another 30 minutes. Two hours in all. Mass was like taking another Legal Aid case. Religion as anesthesia. Ditto the law. Ways to anesthetize memory. (2). See I."

Reconstructing a literary party on demand five years later: Dunne enjoys that sort of thing? A shrug. "Joan and I never go out two nights in a row." In Washington's Palm at lunch he recognizes eight people. A social eye. A novelist's eye. To know what people are like, you have to remember to look.


Larry Morris, The Washington Post
Author Dunne: *One night to live, the next to remember.*

In "Dutch Shea, Jr." nobody is chic or has been to Hawaii, much less El Salvador. The best they can hope for is final absolution. An answer in Latin to a plea in Latin: *Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa.*

Where did Dutch Shea come from? Certainly not from John Gregory Dunne's observable life, which is an open book — specifically, page 111 of "Current Biography": "Socially the Dunnes see many members of the Hollywood film and television colony, including Warren Beatty, Jack Nicholson, Jane Fonda, Robert Towne, Norman Lear, and assorted screenwriters, studio heads and record company executives."

Page 111 fails to mention Calvin Trillin ("my oldest and closest friend") and John McPhee ("he was a year ahead of me at college; I've known him for 100 years"), who write for The New Yorker, not the movies, but who are often credited nowadays with the invention not only of Non-Fiction Prose but of the Indo-European Language Group itself. Dunne calls Trillin "Calvin," which is one up on his nickname "Bud"; McPhee calls Dunne "Greg," Dunne reports, because "in college that was what they called me."

In college, Dunne also told his friends that his father graduated from Harvard Medical School. And he was in his early 30s when he realized the significance of saying "Harvard" when he should have said "Catholic U."

"Yes, I said it. As I say, to my shame, but I said it. It's funny, because we were always Catholics. But we were assimilated. We didn't think about it. I mean, my sister was the first Catholic girl in the Junior League. It was in the 1960s that I became aware of what had happened. It wasn't until I was writing 'Vegas' that I realized my Irish-Catholic background could be a fertile field."

The farming will continue. His next book, now in notes form, has as its working title "The Red, White and Blue." It's the story of an Irish-American family over several generations.

If Dunne's conversion on the road to "Vegas" explains his subject matter, his lifestyle tends to be a little short of morgues and such. To remedy that, there is research. He and Didion are known as inveterate visitors to courtrooms at home and abroad.

As for just how a bullet should penetrate the medulla oblongata, Dunne got that tidbit from Soldier of Fortune magazine, as he gleans others from the American Lawyer and Police Magazine. For Irish names, he subscribes to Chicago Irish-American. For Jewish names, "any of those newspaper ads with the list of patrons down the side."

As for morgues, he and Didion made a visit to the one in Los Angeles at 2 a.m. "Here are all these bodies stacked around, wrapped up in brown paper. The cop who's showing us says, 'Here's an interesting one,' grabs the paper and rips it down the middle. He doesn't unwrap it, he rips it with a big tearing noise. Then we go into the autopsy room, and there's seven tables, with seven staffers cutting away. Bottles of organs on the shelves. But what you're conscious of first is the noise. There's a tremendous loud noise from the power saws they're using to cut open the craniums."

•

As for the accoutrements of Dutch's world, a world of Preparation H, K-Y jelly, Kaopectate, Hydro-Diuril, Ortho-Gynol, cellulite and crusty linen, they are only mundane; like the hebes, ginneys and dinges randomly defamed in Dunne's narrative, they have meaning only as perimeter markers for Dutch Shea's despair. Within that same enchanted circle, however, is the Church. God may have died on the cover of Time magazine, but novelists are not so willing to give Him up. In Dutch's crummy world, He alone provides at least the specter of final absolution, after one last heartfelt act of contrition. "Sure, most Catholics accept that," Dunne says. "There's always that last chance."

Fiction and Memory

Novels have a way of chasing their authors down, of guiding them with an unseen and sometimes heavy hand toward long-buried but inevitable themes. Dunne puzzles over this himself. "You start out to write a story, but however you change it it's going to be about memory."

Sometimes the memories are fresh. Suicide was a technical device of various potential applications in "Dutch Shea, Jr." until, during the writing of the book, his brother Steven killed himself. "It was only a plot point until then," Dunne says. Such subjects are what books are for.

For Los Angeles, he has a Jaguar and famous friends. When he goes out with either, it is on the fast track.

But Dunne never goes out two nights in a row.

One night to live, the next to remember.

PEOPLE:

Frank Stella Painting Sets Auction Record

Frank Stella's "Reichstag" brought $420,000 at a Christie's auction in New York, a record for a work by the artist. The previous record was $225,000, set in November, 1981. The sale of contemporary art works netted $3.5 million, another record, Christie's said.

* * *

You may have read before that vinegar is a great way to clean a coffee maker, but household hints columnist Heloise says ideas like that are worth repeating. Ponce Heloise Cruse Evans, who writes "Hints from Heloise" for an estimated 75 million readers in 11 languages, says she repeats good ideas in her syndicated column, but never repeats columns verbatim. "Heloise is famous for recycling anything and everything and 'don't throw anything away,' so what's wrong with recycling a brilliant idea?" she said. Columnist Ann Landers admitted earlier this week that she has rerun personal advice columns, letters and answers that had appeared in her column 15 years ago. . . . The New York Times says it will take legal action against a California man who doctored an old crossword puzzle and resubmitted it to the newspaper, which printed it and syndicated it. (It was printed in the IHT April 16). James L. Greenfield, a Times assistant managing editor, said an alert puzzle fan pointed out the duplication. He refused to identify the bogus-puzzle contributor.

* * *

The Italian-born American composer Marc Antonio Consoli was awarded the 30,000-franc Prince Pierre de Monaco prize for musical composition for his orchestral work "The Last Unicorn." The literary prize was awarded to the French novelist Christine de Rivoyre for the body of her work.

* * *

Former UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, 63, was knocked down by a trolley in Vienna and taken to a hospital with a concussion. Austrian radio quoted Waldheim as saying he would have to stay in the hospital for two or three days and postpone a trip to Washington scheduled for later this week.

* * *

Entertainer Melissa Manchester, married Kevin De Remer, her 27-year-old tour co-ordinator, in Los Angeles.

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